THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

ESTABLISHED 1840. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1868. VOL. 29.–NO. 22

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—The ARMOUR PLACE, formerly occupied by Edmund Orgill, at the junction of Madison street and Pigeon Roost road. The house is pleasantly situated, with fine grounds and shrubbery attached, contains eight large rooms with closets, etc. There is an A No. 1 cistern on the place, good outhouses and fine garden spot. Apply to JOHN T. WILLENS, at Orgill Bros. & Co., 312 Front street. sep18 2w

FOR RENT.—STOREHOUSE, No. 11 Union street, (Lee Block), 194 feet deep—now occupied by Galbreath, Stewart & Co. Also a Basement and Offices in the Knickerbocker Building, Nos. 16 and 18 Madison street. Apply to WM. RICHARDSON HUNT, sep8 tf No. 15 Union street.

FOR RENT.—That large and commodious WAREHOUSE, known as E. M. Apperson & Co.'s, corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, for rent low to a good tenant. The Lessee will receive the patronage of the undersigned. E. M. APPERSON & Co., sep2 1m 238½ Front street,

FOR RENT.—The large COTTON SHED of Wormeley & Pickett, on Madison street, extending through to Court; also the splendid Store and Cellar, No. 37 Adams street. Possession given immediately. Apply to au9 WORMELEY, PICKETT & CO., 37 Adams street.

FOR RENT.—Up-stairs, No. 16 Jefferson street, two Rooms suitable for offices or sleeping rooms. Apply at Appeal office. mh1

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

A SECOND HAND SEVENTY SAW GIN, in perfect order, at J. S. SHAW & CO., se24 tf 253 Second street.

FOR SALE.—Two second-hand gins, one 65 and one 80 saw, in splendid condition, at half price. Inquire at CHELSEA MILLS, head of Third street. sep22 1w

FOR SALE.—One UPRIGHT BOILER AND ENGINE, on iron frame, 4-horse power. Call at Water Tanks, foot of Madison street. sep19

FOR SALE—PATENT RIGHT.—The Patent Right of a newly invented "Lock Guard" for any State in the Union can be secured by application to the undersigned. It is useful, and will pay active men who engage in the sale. One in use at this office, where those interested can inspect it. Address au9 tf SAM SHLOSS, Appeal.

SUBURBAN LANDS AND RESIDENCE FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS.—My lands, 5 miles east of the city, are for sale, on terms to suit purchasers, for cash or on any time—from one to ten years, and in any quantity—from 3 acres to 640. My residence, with from 14 to 23 acres land, will be sold at a great bargain, for cash, or on the usual terms. Apply to myself, on the premises, or to Royster, Trezevant & Co., my agents, in the city. je17 N. M. TREZEVANT.

Land for Sale.

300 ACRES, more or less, of good rich timbered unimproved land, on Raleigh and Cuba Road, on Big Creek, Shelby county, will be offered at private sale, for cash, until Monday, September the 28th, when, if not sold, the same will be sold at public auction at the Circuit Courthouse door in Memphis.

Apply to LUCY T. RALSTON, Executrix of John Ralston, dec'd Big Creek, Or M. D. L. STEWART, sept 16 Memphis.

WANTS.

WANTED—By a competent man, a situation as Book-keeper or Salesman—a Cotton and Grocery house preferred. The applicant has been engaged in business in Memphis for twelve years. The best of city and country references given. Address T., care J. M. Keating, APPEAL office. se11

WANTED.—A situation as Book-keeper by an experienced business man and thorough accountant. Address B. C., Appeal office. au20

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Furnished Rooms with Board, at 161 Second street. References required. sep6

LOST.

LOST.—A Book of DRAY TICKETS of the Great Western Dispatch. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it with the agent of the Transfer Company, 19 Jefferson street. sep22 5t E. P. FONTAINE.

NOTICES.

Notice.

UNLESS called for in thirty (30) days, I will sell at the premises of Royster, Trezevant & Co., three casks Queensware, three Spinning Jennies, sixty-eight Plows, Scrapers, etc. Will be sold to pay charges, unless called for by the owner within the specified time.

A. F. DOD, MEMPHIS, Sep. 21, 1868. [1w] 274 Front street.

Notice.

MR. D. J. DOYLE became a member of our firm on the 1st inst., the firm style remaining unchanged.

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO. September 16, 1868. sep17 1m

Notice.

I HAVE a good EIGHTY SAW PRATT GIN, which I will sell cheap. I refer to Messrs. Galbreath, Stewart & Co. se8 tf A. WRIGHT.

Notice.

I HAVE two beautiful and well improved Plantations in Lee county, Ga., within three miles of the city of Albany, bounded by one of the best railroads in the State, and a fine Lot and commodious Dwelling in the city, which I will gladly sell or exchange for other property, nearer to me. ap18 A. WRIGHT.

DRY GOODS.

THE ONLY WAY

—FOR—

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

To Buy Cheap Goods,

—IS TO—

Pay the Money,

OR give such undoubted SHORT TIME paper as will assuredly be promptly met at maturity. Other systems are played out! Those who realize this fact can buy what Dry Goods they may want, of

WM. R. MOORE & CO., Exclusive Wholesale DryGoods Merchants se5 1m No. 299 Main Street, Memphis.

EXCLUSIVELY WHOLESALE.

RICE, STIX & CO.,

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

319 Main Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

13 White Street, New York.

☞Our facilities are such that we can offer Goods at New York Jobbers' prices. sep6 1m

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

Cash! Cash!

WE are daily receiving very heavy shipments of

Fall and Winter Goods,

—EMBRACING—

English, French and American Dress Fabrics,
Southern Made Osnaburgs, Shirtings and Sheetings,
Cotton, Wool and Silk Hosiery and Gloves,
, 10, 11 and 12 1-4 Bed Blankets,
an ton and all Wool Flannels,

—AND—

A General Assortment of Notions.

TERMS CASH.

ONE PRICE.

NO DEVIATION.

We have suspended ALL accounts (except to Merchants), and have reduced our prices. We sell FOR CASH, and hope no one will ask time on purchase. HOWELL, WOOD & CO., sep3 3m SOUTHERN PALACE, 332 Main street.

NEW ORLEANS.

Bloody Riot on Tuesday Night.

Particulars from the Picayune of Yesterday.

About half-past 10 o'clock last night a riot occurred on Canal street, at the corner of Bourbon, which, extending its influence over the city, soon involved the entire population in an excitement which no event since the 30th of July, two years ago, has equaled. Two colored clubs—the Grant and Constitution—had had a banner presentation at Congo Square, and subsequently uniting with auxiliary clubs, marched through the principal streets of the city. On the line of their march they were loud and boisterous in their deportment, and insulting in their addresses to the citizens whom they passed. Reaching at last the establishment lately kept by Bellanger, and now occupied by Dumontiel as a confectionery and restaurant, a man on the banquette shouted for Seymour and Blair. The negro procession, numbering perhaps 2000 persons, became furiously excited, and made a rush for the offending citizen. The man darted into the door of Bellanger's and was followed by the excited and angry multitude of negroes, shouting with every expression of fearful menace, determinately seeking his life. A number of gentlemen on the balcony above were in company with ladies, eating ice cream. The first intimation these had of the disturbance were the fierce shouts of the infuriated negroes as they dashed at the doors of the restaurant, breading in the doors, windows and show cases, and filling the lower rooms with a mass of desperate and violent men. The gentlemen sprang forward to defend the establishment and protect the ladies under their protection. Several shots were fired, which, in a few moments swelled into an almost continuous roar, as it was heard above the angry roar. The shots and the noise of the riot attracted the attention of the Steedman Guards who, were being addressed in front of the St. Charles Hotel, by Judge Foute. These gallant men, without a moment's hesitation, rushed to the scene of the beleaguered restaurant and its imperilled inmates. The head of this column and the Radical line of negroes at once engaged in combat. Torchlight sticks, clubs, rocks, pistols and knives, for a few moments did bloody execution. The Radical line was borne back, separated, dispersed and fled. The horde of negroes in the restaurant were pulled and driven out, but not until one negro, whose name was not ascertained, was killed, some eight or ten others wounded, and five or six white men more or less injured. The lower rooms of Bellanger's establishment were completely wrecked, and wounded men lying on the ground and being borne back by the antagonistic line, gave one a not imperfect idea of a miniature battlefield.

At the first sound of the disorder, the lights along Canal street, and up the intersecting avenues, were extinguished in every building; but the blazing torches lit, far and wide, the scene of the melee with a brightness that rivaled day. The police, at first entirely inefficient from want of numbers, strengthened every moment by instant arrivals, soon lent effectual assistance in quelling the disturbance; but it had hardly ceased when a straggling shot from the white club drew a return fire, it is alleged, from the police, who, ranging themselves on the opposite side of the street, thus gave fuel to the almost suspended fray, and kindled again the angry passions which had momentarily subsided. The fight thus recommenced, lead into Burgundy street, and down it to Esplanade. Along this thoroughfare several negroes were killed and a number wounded. Numbers not heretofore engaged joined the insurgent multitude, and the startled city began to feel that the period for the fulfillment of Pinchback's lurid prophecy had arrived. The long roll was beaten by the colored musicians—notes of warning and concerted signals—which, penetrating along distant streets, was intended to arouse the negroes to arms. At the corner of Orleans street the fight was momentarily renewed; but it lasted but for the space of a second, as the negroes were again borne back by the citizens rallying to the defence of their lives and property.

Finally, however, every sign of disturbance was quelled, and the excited population had time to rest from the fears that at one time had aroused the city. No one can be surprised at these fears. The causeless and unjustifiable nature of the attack might well excite the gravest apprehensions.

These are the particulars so far as our reporter was able to glean them up to the time of going to press. From the angry and excited multitude no definite information could be obtained, and only such intelligence has been acquired as personal observation and the inquiries of non-combatants were able to elicit.

As we go to press, the city is again quiet.

CRIME.

Lawlessness in Giles and Maury Counties, Tennessee.

From the Nashville Banner of the 23d.]

At Bigleyville near, Columbia, on the 18th, two brothers-in-law, Watson and Tanner, had their mules hitched near each other in a livery stable. The mules, catching the spirit of these troubled times, began to fight. Tanner ran to the spot to make peace. Watson, not perceiving his object, but supposing he was beating his (Watson's) mule, seized a stone and with it broke Tanner's skull. The injury was believed to be fatal.

At Mount Pleasant on the 18th, two negroes, bearing the names of Frank Hagan and Nelson Stockard, suffered their angry passions to rise. Frank is supposed to be a Radical, and Nelson a Conservative, though it is not stated that political sentiment had anything to do with the fight. Frank tried to shoot Nelson while the latter was retreating from him; but not succeeding in this he closed the campaign by giving him a severe beating over the head.

At the same place, on the 19th, an ancient quarrel between two white men, James Tomlinson and Neil McManus, was renewed. The old grudge grew out of some misunderstanding at out a pistol; Tomlinson, who was in an ill humor at a third party present, being challenged to "cuss" McManus, vented his unpleasantness by accusing the latter of stealing the pistol. In the conflict provoked by this remark McManus shot Tomlinson, inflicting serious injury.

On the same day there was a fight between two men whose names are not given, some where in the western portion of Giles county. One of the parties was killed. It was a quarrel about private matters.

Several negroes, armed with guns, made a hostile demonstration against the house of Mr. James Taylor, in Pulaski, last Saturday night, but did no serious damage beyond creating a disturbance. Some young ladies and gentlemen were keeping watch over the crop of Mrs. Nancy Atkinson, and the negroes imagined a certain Mr. Payne was one of the party. This Mr. Payne, they supposed, had attempted to shoot one of their number. On the day following they were satisfied Mr. Payne did no such thing, and were pacified.

LEAVING THE FOUL PARTY.—The Dayton (Ohio) *Ledger* has received the following communication. It is one of the evidences of the under current. Patriotic thinking Republicans are coming out of the foul party, and joining the ranks of the party that has banished dead issues, and is contending for those that relate to the present and future welfare of the public.

A SIDE issue—woman at the creation.

GRANT not only says but little, but what he says is little.

GEORGIA.

The Late Bloody Riot at Camilla.

Full Particulars from Private and Public Sources.

The Legislature Knocked Out of Time by the Riot.

No United States Troops to be Called For.

ATLANTA, September 22.

Two accounts of the recent riot are received, one from a freedman, through Major Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, and one from Sheriff Poor, of Mitchell county. Major Howard says Ishmael Lemnor, a freedman, states he left Camilla on the afternoon of the 19th; that on the forenoon of that day he approached Camilla with John Murphy, Wm. R. Pierce, candidate for Congress of the Second District, and F. F. Putney, white, and about seventy-five colored persons, all en route for Camilla, where Pierce and Murphy were to deliver political addresses.

Upon approaching Camilla, the latter, being in advance, was accosted by an armed and mounted white man, who at first stated that he was in search of a doctor for a freedman who was hurt by a falling tree, but who subsequently stated that he was a courier, and advised the party not to go to town, that the people were determined the Radicals should not speak there. Notwithstanding the warning the party moved on, when they were met by the Sheriff and a posse, who accosted Capt. Pierce, and who was assured by Pierce that he desired and should speak in Camilla on Radical subjects.

The Sheriff endeavored to dissuade him from doing so, telling him the people would not permit it. The Sheriff then went back into Camilla, and again returned, saying he had done all in his power to dissuade the people from violence but with no avail; that the party moved on into the town; that Pierce and Putney entered the town, dismounted, and hitched their horses at the courthouse. As the wagon containing the music entered the town it was fired on by the mounted white men, who had first accosted them, and by several other white men, and that the freedmen then started toward the woods, and Pierce tried to rally them, telling them not to fly; that the colored men, being unarmed, would not stop. The latter being mounted, dashed out of town, and passed the freedmen on foot and the musicians, who had abandoned their wagon.

Murphy and Philip Joiner, in a buggy, also drove rapidly away toward Albany; that Rector dashed ahead; that when about seven miles from Camilla the buggy containing Murphy and Joiner was stopped by four or five armed men. One horse dashed riderless up the road toward Rector; that he saw the pursuers around them, some of them dismounted; that he then came as rapidly as possible to Albany.

The Sheriff states that Murphy had recently circulated a circular among the colored men of the county, ordering them to bring arms to the meeting advertised for the 19th. At the request of the citizens, Sheriff Poor, with a committee of six, met the leaders of the procession when marching toward town, and assured Pierce and Murphy that the citizens had no objection to the meeting, but did object to their entering town with arms. Murphy and Pierce said the guns belonged to the negroes, who were in the habit of carrying them wherever they went. The Sheriff replied that, as a peace officer, it was his duty to forbid the assemblage of armed men at political meetings, and assured them that if they entered town with their music and banners, followed by armed men, it would be a breach of the peace, and he would not be responsible for the consequences. The procession, however, moved into town, headed by Pierce and Putney in a buggy, armed with a double-barreled shot gun, a Spencer rifle, and two pistols, with a quantity of ammunition, as it was afterwards ascertained.

A four horse wagon containing a band and a number of armed negroes, next followed. A column of negroes on foot, between 300 and 400, attended by about two mounted outriders, and at least one-half if not two-thirds were armed with guns and most with pistols. The music was playing and the crowd were noisy and threatening in their conduct. Murphy and one Philip Joiner, a negro, were in a buggy in the rear. Jas. Johns, an intoxicated citizen, ordered the music to stop but it did not.

Johns' gun was discharged, but in an opposite direction from the procession, when the column fired a volley, many at Johns, but mostly at Maples' store, where six unarmed citizens were wounded. Immediately about twenty of our citizens sprang to their arms and fired into the column, by which two negroes were killed and an unknown number wounded. The negroes immediately broke for a thick cluster of timber, about one hundred yards north of the courthouse. At this point an attempt was made by Pierce to rally his routed forces.

Our citizens, to the number of thirty, a part of them being mounted, made a charge and completely routed the whole force, Pierce flying through the woods and fields, and Murphy and Joiner escaping in a buggy up the road toward Albany. Several negroes were killed, and, from the best information we have been able to procure, between thirty and forty were wounded, all of whom have been properly cared for.

The sheriff goes on to express the regrets that the citizens of Camilla entertain at the necessity which brought about the occurrence and what was done, and the citizens still think that it was their duty to obey the orders of the sheriff to break up the unlawful assemblage. While they say that the consequences are to be regretted, they do not boast of what was done by our people. We feel that they have but discharged the painful duty imposed upon them by wicked and corrupt men, now engaged in leading into acts of lawlessness the colored people of our country.

The blame of the whole affair is put on Pierce and Murphy, and the citizens appeal to the law-making powers of Georgia and the authorities of the United States to check the progress of these strolling criminals that are prowling about the homes and disturbing the peace and quiet of our war-stricken people.

The above account of the sheriff is addressed to the members of the Legislature.

WASHINGTON, September 22.

The following was received here to-day:

ATLANTA, September 22.

Majhr General Howard: A delegation of colored people, going to attend a public meeting at Camilla, were attacked by whites, because, as alleged, they were armed, and ten or more were killed—probably fifty were killed and wounded. Wm. R. Pierce, white Republican candidate for Congress, shot in the leg; John Murphy and F. F. Putney, white speakers, wounded. As far as known only two of the attacking party were injured. No further difficulty has been reported.

C. C. SIBLEY, Brigadier General.

ATLANTA, September 22, 1868.

The following report is from Judge Vason and Mr. Johnson, who were requested by Lieut. Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, to investigate the matter:

To the Committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Georgia:

We left Camilla this day at noon and all was quiet. No apprehension is felt of further trouble. The citizens acted under orders from the Sheriff. They acted as his posse in the whole affair.

The negroes of the county are all quiet. No bad feeling exists between them and the whites growing out of the affair. But few negroes were present during the fight except those in the procession. There is no necessity for any additional force to protect the whites or blacks. The wounded negroes were well cared for, and have the sympathy of the whites.

The difficulty originated in the right claimed by Murphy, Pierce and others, to carry negroes into a political meeting with arms. The Sheriff disputed these rights, and insisted that, under the proclamation of the Governor and the law, it was his duty, as a civil officer, to prevent such a proceeding.

[Signed] D. A. VASON, D. B. JOHNSON.

Messrs. Vason and Johnson, and Clark a Northern man, who came south since the war, certify to the good character of the parties who have made statements of the affairs, which certificate was with Vason and Johnson's report laid before both houses, and determined their decision in relation to the Governor's message, and their refusal to ask the President for aid to preserve order.

NEW YORK, September 22.

The *Tribune's* Atlanta special says of the Camilla riot: When near the town the Republican speakers were met by rebels, mounted and armed, who warned them not to go into the town. They went in, and were soon met by the Sheriff of the county, who informed them that the people would not allow a Radical to speak in Camilla. They persisted, however, and on reaching the courthouse they and their friends were assaulted by a mob. Col. Pirce was dangerously shot; Capt. Murphy is badly hurt, and many more of the Republicans were killed and wounded.

A large majority of the Republicans were colored men, who, obedient to Gov. Bullock's proclamation of the 14th inst., had left their arms at home. Official reports place the number of killed and wounded at fifty. These outrages are being perpetrated all over the State.

Gov. Bullock sent a strong message to the Legislature this afternoon, accompanied by an official report of the riot from Major Howard, of the United States army, commanding the sub-district, and recommending the Legislature calling on the President for troops to suppress the insurrection and enforce the laws of the State. Resolutions were offered in each House, calling on the President to furnish sufficient military force to preserve the peace, etc., but it was voted down in both Houses, and the Governor's message referred, where it will be buried.

ATLANTA, September 22.

The rencounter at Camilla has created much excitement here and throughout the State. Yesterday afternoon the Governor sent a communication to both Houses relative to the disturbances in Mitchell county, recommending that the President of the United States be petitioned to send a military force sufficient to preserve order in that county.

The Governor says that, in disregard of the proclamation issued on the 14th, the right of the people to peaceably assemble has been violently and barbarously impaired, and the civil officers are wholly unable to protect the rights of citizens or maintain peace. He earnestly recommends the Legislature to make immediate application to the President for a sufficient military force to be stationed in Mitchell county to maintain peace and protect the lives and property of citizens, and that the guilty may be punished after due process of law.

The fact that this occurrence is the result of a determination, publicly expressed by responsible persons of one political party, that those of the other political party shall not hold meetings, is too well known. It is gratifying to know that this sentiment is confined to the lawless class, and is not countenanced or supported by the responsible citizens. The misfortune is that such outrages have not been prevented, and, unless physical force is added to the honest efforts of the officers of the law, we shall be thrown into a state of anarchy in which neither life nor property will be regarded.

After the reading of the message a resolution was offered in the Senate to refer the message of the Governor to the Committee on the State of the Republic.

Considerable debate ensued on the question of telegraphing to the President for military aid.

A resolution was offered that, as the Senate had heard a statement of the negroes through the Governor that an account from the whites be read.

A substitute was offered that a special committee be appointed to investigate the whole matter, and report forthwith all facts. The House also appointed a committee of five to investigate and correct the affair which had been laid before the Assembly at the request of Maj. Howard, agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. Judge Vason and Capt. Johnson will investigate the matter and furnish the necessary papers and information.

This p.m. in the Senate the committee appointed to take into consideration the message of the Governor on the Camilla riot, made a report, and said that the evidence submitted to the Governor is untrue, accompanying their report with sworn testimony. After an exciting discussion the report was adopted by a vote 20 to 10.

The House received the majority and minority reports relative to the Governor's message. After a heated discussion the majority report was adopted. It is to the effect that they find charges preferred by the Governor which are not sustained by the evidence produced before the committee, and which is returned. They have come to the conclusion that the whole difficulty occurred and originated from the determination referred to in the Governor's message, to-wit:

Pierce, Murphy and Putney were known to be coming to Camilla at the head of an armed company of freedmen. Their right to appear in arms was disputed by the Sheriff of the county. The persistence of one party and the determination of the other caused the disturbance. They finally concluded that the civil authorities are able to execute the laws, and that there is no necessity for military interference.

The report is signed by one Senator and four members of the House. One Senator, who dissented from the report, says he agrees in the statements of the committee, but believes that other legislation is necessary in order to protect persons and property.

ARIZONA.

Touching the first Discovery of the Ruined City.

Statements have recently been published in regard to the ruins of a city said to have been lately discovered in Arizona, on the Little Colorado river. The discovery is not so recent after all. In July, 1859, a party headed by Capt. Thompson, in which were D. C. Collier, editor of the Central City *Register*; William B. Byers, editor of the Denver *News*; Capt. Sopris, Dr. Bowlby, and a number of other scientific men, left Denver and struck a line of march for the southwest. Some time during the month of August they came upon these ruins, and upon their return made a voluminous report, which was published at the time in the Colorado papers. Not having any maps with them, they were under the impression that the city was on Grand river, an affluent of the Colorado. Some of the buildings were in an excellent state of preservation, and an aqueduct, seven miles in length, built of hewn stone, with which the city had been supplied with water, was so well preserved that but little repairs were necessary to make it available for its original purpose. The style of architecture was similar to that described by Mr. Stevens in his travels in Central America, and described by him as being of Aztec origin. The report of the discovery was made at Denver in September, 1859, and nothing but the persistent hostilities of the Navajo Indians prevented the organization of a company for further explorations.

A CONCISE *critique* on the new pianist lately arrived from Europe: "Last but not Liszt."

JOHN A. DIX.

Letter from Paris Reviewing Seymour's Course.

"A Very Weak Invention of the Enemy."

PARIS, September 4, 1868.

My Dear Sir: It was my hope that my distance from home would have saved me from all participation in the political excitement prevailing there, but I notice in one of the newspapers that I am heart and hand with Mr. Seymour. I am not aware of anything in the present or past which could rightfully subject me to such an imputation.

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour for more than a quarter of a century. He is an amiable gentleman of unexceptionable private character and respectable talents, but you know as well as I that he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust for which he has been nominated, and he is especially deficient in that firmness of purpose which, in critical emergencies, is the only safeguard against public disorder and calamity. He has been at two different times Governor of the State of New York, and he in neither case had talent or tact enough to keep the Democratic party of the State together more than two years.

I should regard his election at this juncture, when steadiness of purpose, decision, and self-control are so much needed, as one of the greatest calamities that could befall the country. Moreover he has been put in nomination by a convention which has openly declared the purpose of those it represents, to pay the greater part of the public debt contracted to preserve the Union in a depreciated paper. Such a measure would, in my judgment, be a palpable violation of public faith, pledged under circumstances which should have been binding on all honorable men.

Seymour has made public speeches to show that it is right to pay our debt in specie. In accepting this nomination to the Presidency he adopts the declaration that it ought to be paid in paper. I know nothing so humiliating in the history of American politics as this tergiversation. It was, perhaps, not unfit that Mr. Seymour, after presiding in 1864 over the Chicago Convention, which declared the war a failure, should preside over the convention in 1868 in which a proposition to discredit the debt contracted to carry on the war was received with tremendous cheering, and that he should be the chosen instrument to execute this act of national turpitude.

I do not believe that the wishes or opinions of the great body of the Democratic party are fairly expressed in these proceedings. They have nothing in common with the statesmanlike views of policy and the high sense of national honor which guided the party when Martin Van Buren, William L. Yancey, Silas Wright, Lewis Cass and Stephen A. Douglas were among its most conspicuous members.

I see but one course of safety for the country under the existing circumstances, and that is the election of Gen. Grant. On his decision of character, good sense, moderation and disinterested patriotism, I believe the South will have a far better hope of regaining the position in the Union to which it is entitled, than under a man whose political career has been in nothing more conspicuously marked than in an utter infirmity of purpose.

Independently of these considerations, I should be greatly surprised if the people of the United States were to elect as their Chief Magistrate a man who was making at the Academy of Music on the 4th of July, 1863, a speech deficient in all the characteristics of an elevated love of country, at the very hour when Gen. Grant was carrying the victorious arms of the Union into Vicksburg, and when thousands of our fellow-countrymen were pouring out their blood on the plains of Gettysburg in defence of their homes and the government which Mr. Seymour was doing all in his power to embarrass and discredit.

I am quite willing you should show this letter to any friends who may take an interest in my opinion in regard to the coming election, and I am particularly desirous of removing the impression, if it exists, that I am in favor of Mr Seymour or repudiation of any portion of the national debt.

I am, sir, yours very truly, JNO. A. DIX.

PACIFIC.

French Settlements in the Pacific Ocean.

From the New York Tribune.]

In some instances, the substitution of French for native rule has undoubtedly been a gain for civilization. But history, even if it may represent the annexation of barbarous lands to Christian countries as a certain (not the right) kind of progress, will not fail to brand as infamous the means by which the beneficial end was sought to be brought about. The French rule in the Pacific, and especially in the Society Islands, furnishes a heavy contingent to the charges which every truth loving historian will present against the foreign policy of France. The Society Islands were among the first in which Christianity gained a firm footing. In 1797, the first mission ship fitted out by the newly formed London Missionary Society arrived at Tahiti. After nineteen years of apparently fruitless labor, the influence of the missionaries began to be felt, and afterward became so powerful as to be almost paramount. A disagreement between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic missionaries occasioned the interference of France in favor of the latter, and the island of Tahiti was taken possession of in the name of Louis Paillippe by a strong French force in 1844. The affair produced at the time an immense excitement in Europe, and for some time it was thought that England would prevent the establishment of the French rule. But this hope was not realized. France maintained her hold of the island, which, while nominally under the protection of France, has virtually become a French colony. The native chiefs have never ceased to complain of French rule, and the many charges which have been brought against the French administration have been as little refuted as the perfidious transactions in Mexico. The latest intelligence from the Islands, which has been published, brings a new specimen of French colonial rule. The French Governor of Tahiti, Count de la Rociere, appears to be one of those adventurers whom similarity of life and purpose binds with strong ties to the interests of Louis Napoleon. He appears to have outdone Bazaine. The islands are in complete confusion. Business is suspended. The English residents think of leaving. The native chiefs have petitioned for his removal. The last feat of this model Governor was to arrest the King of Huahine, an island not far from Tahiti, who had been on a visit to Queen Pomare of Tahiti, and compel him to sign a treaty favorable to France. The islanders, it is true, did not ratify this transaction, but on the return of their King took him prisoner, and chose another King. But will Louis Napoleon care much about the origin of the treaty, if France and his dynasty can derive therefrom some advantage? It can hardly be expected that the man who indorsed the Jecker bonds will feel the least scruple in sanctioning the fraudulent treaty with an insular king. There is at present in Australia and Polynesia, no native government strong enough to dispute the advance of England and France, which will very soon have divided among themselves the almost innumerable islands. But the recent example of China inspires the hope that a time approaches when weak Governments and rotten States can be regenerated by other means than annexation, subjugation, and wholesale fraud.

GRAIN.

Review of the Odessa Grain Trade.

From the N. Y. Commercial Bulletin.]

The statistics of the grain trade of Odessa, the Chicago of Russia, present some interesting features for American dealers and producers. The port of Odessa, situate on the Black Sea, is the great grain depot of Southern Russia, and is rapidly rising in wealth and importance. The population consists of about 100,000 persons. It is a place of growing importance. In 1852, the commerce of Odessa was carried on by 4525 vessels of all kinds with a tonnage of 1,033,034 tons. The grain exports for the year were valued at a total of about $20,000,000. The decline of our breadstuffs exports during the civil war rapidly brought Odessa into importance as a grain depot. In 1867, the grain exports showed an increase of six million roubles on the exports of the previous year. The following table exhibits the exports of breadstuffs for the year 1867:

Wheat	chetwerts (5¾ bush)	2,821,810½
Rye	"	434,458½
Oats and barley	"	57,563
Maize	"	79,985¾
Green peas	"	5,718½
Flour	"	35,550½

This quantity falls considerably short of the trade of Chicago last year, the total receipts of which were:

Wheat Flour, barrels	1,648,906
Wheat, bushels	14,483,261
Corn, bushels	23,223,649
Oats, bushels	12,659,645
Rye, bushels	1,876,614
Barley, bushels	2,300,178

But the grain trade of Odessa is apparently destined to expand at a very early period into as large a business as that of Chicago. A magnificent grain country lies back of Odessa, and the Russian Government is sparing no trouble or expense in the construction of railroads for the development of the agricultural produce of Southern Russia. A line will probably be completed this year from Odessa to Elizabetgard, and another from Odessa to Rief, has been just finished. Other lines of railroad are in progress which are intended to open the great grain region of Southern Europe to a market.

It is characteristic of British policy that the various organs of public opinion concur in recommending English capitalists to engage in the Russian railroad developments, as a means of obtaining fresh sources of food supplies that will enter with competition with the United States. That the new lines of railroads in Southern Russia will greatly facilitate the grain trade of Odessa, and thus exercise an important influence upon prices can hardly be doubted. The Russian grain trade is rapidly extending, and the question will soon arise as to the ability of American producers to lay down wheat in Liverpool on as low terms as the Russian producers. It is to the manifest interest of England, as the great consuming country, to stimulate a competition of this kind. It is conceded that for a long time to come the United States and Russia must constitute the chief grain supplying countries of the old world, and it will not be the fault of England if either of them enjoys a monopoly.

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ALABAMA AND TENNESSEE COAL WILL be delivered by Mr. Gallaway, at Memphis and Charleston Depot,

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No need of comment to those who used it last winter.

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MEMPHIS, OKALONA AND SELMA RAILROAD.

BY direction of the corporators of the above named company, a meeting will be held on September 25, 1868, at the Chamber of Commerce, Memphis, for the purpose of permanent organization. The Stockholders and all citizens friendly to the Road, and all canvassers for Stock, are requested to be present with their subscription lists.

sep13 N. B. FORREST, Pres't pro tem.

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MEMPHIS APPEAL

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 25, 1868

For President.....HORATIO SEYMOUR.
For Vice-President.....FRANK P. BLAIR.

TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

For Congress.....JOHN W. LEFTWICH.
For Elector.....W. W. VAUGHAN.

THE NEWS.

Mr. Bancroft is traveling in South Germany.

Shere Ali has been crowned Ameer of Cabul.

Active military preparations are on foot in Japan.

Brazil has apologized for the detention of the Wasp.

There are three hundred thousand mowers and reapers in use in the United States.

Napoleon is enjoying himself among his military camps.

Some wealthy gentlemen of New York city have purchased Gen. Halpin's newspaper, the *Citizen*, and will run it in aid of the Democracy in future.

Lord Monck has been advised by cable that Sir John Young has been appointed Governor General of Canada. He will arrive in November.

Mlle. Tietjens has been greatly honored in Hamburg, the finest transatlantic steamer ever built in that city having been named after her. Such is fame.

P. O. Bebee, a prominent citizen of New York, and a brother of Judge Bebee, was instantly killed, with his wife, a few days ago, at Chatham, N. Y., by a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad, which struck his carriage just as he was crossing the track.

A tornado passed over the village of Darnestown, Md., a few days since, and damaged houses, fences, trees and gardens. It next struck the woods beyond the town and tore up everything in its course, making an open lane about a hundred yards in width.

A large and respectable meeting of the colored people of Chewalla, Tenn., and vicinity, was held at that place on the 12th, and a Democratic Club organized, and the following officers appointed: Marion Tate, President; Louis Tate, Secretary; Marcial Brown, Mitchell Watt and Hiram Whiteside, Enrolling Committee.

Count Von Schuck, a Prussian artillery lieutenant, and considered the best swimmer in the North German army, made a bet the other day that he would swim across the Spree, lying on his back and bearing on his breast a board with two full bottles of wine, six eggs in a dish and four lumbers. If one of these articles should fall from the board he would lose the bet. He won it.

The policy of lionizing degraded men and women who profess conversion to Christianity, is of very doubtful propriety. Humility is the chief of Christian graces, and those zealots who seek notoriety by lending their aid to the John Allens and Magdalens of New York, or other cities, in attracting public attention, are themselves objects of suspicion. What is excusable and shrewd in the conduct of Barnum, the showman, may be disgraceful in the case of a Christian missionary.

The following table, giving the total government expenditures for each of the years designated, and also giving the Ministry in power, will show this:

1857-58	$352,638,505	Palmerston and Lewis.
1858-59	323,547,140	Derby and Disraeli.
1859-60	348,096,380	Palmerston and Gladstone.
1860-61	361,822,600	" "
1861-62	381,118,135	" "
1862-63	339,0 4,935	" "
1863 64	338,417,039	" "
1864-65	332,541,323	" "
1865-66	333,173,815	Russell and Gladstone.

The will of the late Edwin A. Stevens bequeathes nearly twenty-two millions of dollars. Two public school-houses in Hoboken are bequeathed to the city, and six hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the erection and maintenance of another school-house, is donated. The Stevens battery, for the completion of which one million of dollars is donated, is to be presented to the State of New Jersey. The rest of the property falls to the widow and children.

All sorts of electioneering tricks were resorted to in the political campaign in Maine, generally good natured, and some decidedly original. The Democrats, for instance, greased the rails on the Kennebec Railroad to prevent the Portland Republicans from getting up to the big Republican demonstration at Augusta in season. The Republicans, however, chalked their wheels and went ahead. This trick, we believe, was in retaliation for one played off by the Republicans in detaching a train of Democrats from their engine in a way to cause a perplexing break of connection with the Pendleton meeting at Bangor.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, of the 22d inst., says: The stables of running horses belonging to Messrs Richards, Grigsby, West, Kilpour, Ford, and Shy, were to have left Lexington yesterday, for this point, to make stalls out at the Buckeye track, preparatory to the grand fall meeting in running races, that is to commence there on the 26th, and continue five days. All over the country the races this year have been quite interesting, and have attracted large attendance. There is no good reason why those at the Buckeye track should not be equally successful, in case our own people give them a fair share of patronage. The Buckeye Club, with its usual liberality and enterprise, offers handsome inducements, in face of its experience in the past, which has not been flattering.

A young and once handsome "unfortunate" was arrested a night or two since in New York, for street walking and drunkenness. She had been locked in her cell but half an hour, when she was found hanging by the neck and dead, having fashioned a rope from the skirt of her dress. In the same prison was another "unfortunate," who witnessed the suicide, her dying spasms, glaring eyes and quivering form, and frenzied by the sight, she also sought relief from her misery in death. With her apron string she made a noose for her neck, and attaching the other end to the bars of her cell, she threw herself forward as the other had done; but the effort failed, and she writhed and struggled in intense agony until cut down by the turnkey. And that was the scene during one evening only in the station-house.

The news from Japan is again highly important. The Northern Daimios who support the cause of the ex-Tycoon Kiotsugu against the young Mikado, or rather against the Southern Daimios, who have complete control of the young Mikado, have appointed a new Mikado. This measure has spread alarm among the Southern party, who now desire the young Mikado to abdicate—advice which it is said will be accepted. The brother of the ex-Tycoon, who has been educated in Paris, has succeeded his father as Prince of Mito, and will thus become one of the chiefs of the Northern party. He, of course, fully shares the friendly sentiments of his brothers toward foreigners. The Southern party has lost one of its most powerful members by the defection of Prince Tosa. All this indicates that the Northern party is on the point of obtaining a complete success, an event which would be hailed by the civilized world with delight.

Mr. John Sefton, long and worthily known as an actor, died in New York city, on Saturday last, the 19th inst., at the age of 63 years. Mr. Sefton was an Englishman by birth, but an American by long residence in this country. His first appearance on the American stage was made in Philadelphia, more than a generation ago. His first great hit was made as *Jemmy Twitcher*, in the "The Golden Farmer;" and with that character his name will always be associated, in stage history. He had clear perception for peculiarities of character, and fine skill in limning them, and he could, when he choose, exert the charm of unctuous humor. In manners Mr. Sefton was particularly genial while his many good-natured oddities of temperment made him a very interesting social companion. He leaves a wife and daughter—both actresses—and he leaves many sorrowing friends.

RADICALISM.

Under the headings, "New Orleans" and "Georgia," on our first page, our readers will find this morning full particulars of the riots in New Orleans and Camilla, Ga., not one line of which news, for some reason best known to the Associated Press, was telegraphed us. This, and the news from Giles and Sumner counties, may be accepted as the legitimate fruits and effects of Radical teachings. "Let us have peace."

JOHN M. HARRELL.

We publish in another column the card of Gen. PIKE, in answer to a letter from Col JOHN M. HARRELL, of Arkansas, which appeared a few days ago in the *Avalanche*. In the publication of this card we must not be construed as in any way a party to the difference between these gentlemen, as perhaps might be the case, in view of a little paragraph which appeared in our local column, unjustly, as we are advised, reflecting upon Col. HARRELL.

HON. JOHN W. LEFTWICH.

The friends of Hon. JOHN W. LEFTWICH will be glad to know that his untiring industry enables him not only to attend to the arduous duties of Mayor of our city, and to meet all engagements within this Congressional District, but occasionally to pay his friends in the counties beyond a visit, and labor with them in the good cause of Democracy. On Thursday of last week he addressed a large mass meeting at Friendship, in Dyer county, Seventh District, and the same night he addressed the Democratic club at Trenton; on Friday night spoke at Jackson, and on Saturday at Bolivar.

In addition to numerous engagements already made for this District, he has accepted an invitation to an immense barbecue and mass meeting to be held at Savannah, Hardin county, on the 10th of October next.

THE CANVASS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

By special dispatch to the St. Louis *Times* of Wednesday, dated at Harrisburgh, Pa., 21st inst., we learn of the progress of the campaign in Pennsylvania as follows:

The campaign is fairly opened in this State, our apparent inactivity heretofore being only the prelude to vigorous measures. We have not been idle, nor are we without hope. Mr. Wallace writes us that he believes Pennsylvania is as sure for the Democracy as New York, though by a smaller majority.

The Democracy of York and Berks are thoroughly alive, and holding the biggest kind of meetings. Hon. Jere S. Black addressed, last week, not less than 5000 persons, many of them heretofore members of the Radical party, but now active Democrats. We know of plenty of changes to our side, and do not even hear of any against us. York county, last year, gave about 2800 majority. We are confident she will increase it to 4000 this time. Hon. John T. Hoffman is coming to the State and will make a dozen speeches in the principal cities. Senator Doolittle, S. S. Cox and other leading Democrats are announced. Cox addressed an immense meeting at Allentown and also at Philadelphia last week, with good effect. Don't be afraid of Pennsylvania. She is tired of Radicalism, of Geary, of Forney, of Cameron and all the disgraceful rulers and will throw them off this fall forever. Malue does not discourage us in the least. If the Democrats do as well as our friends did in Maine our majority will be 45,269 in place of 922 last year, even allowing the Republicans to gain in the same ratio.

CONTRAST.

On our first page this morning will be found letters from JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, jr., of Massachusetts, and Gen. JNO. A. DIX, Minister at the Court of Napoleon. That of ADAMS will be found to breathe the spirit of a pure and exalted statesmanship, while, and in marked contrast with it, that of DIX will be found to substantiate the carping, querulous speech made by him in New York during the war, upon the course of Gov. SEYMOUR, pending the celebrated New York riots. Not one of our readers, after a careful reading of this weak effort in behalf of GRANT and COLFAX, but will confess that the vexed old Minister, cursed with the faculty of remembering and not forgiving, strained a point or two to damage a character for statesmanship whose greatest fault is that it was ever in the way of the advancement of DIX in the Democratic party.

The following extract from the letter will justify our strictures:

I have been acquainted with Mr. Seymour for more than a quarter of a century. He is an estimable gentleman, of unexceptionable character, and of respectable talents, but he has not a single qualification for the successful execution of the high official trust to which he has been nominated.

He is amiable, of unexceptionable character and respectable talents. The possession of these traits damn Mr. SEYMOUR in the eyes of Radicalism and render him unfit for the Presidency. That's the animus and gist of this letter.

MILITIA AGAIN.

We allude again to the mischievous militia project of our Radical Governor, only to satisfy a few persons and journals, who seem determined to distort what we *have* said, and to make that a subject for question and doubt, on which, from a careful survey of the field and acquaintance with the leading organs of public opinion, we had supposed the Democracy of the State was a unit.

1. We are opposed to the organization of the militia, because there is no present or prospective necessity for its services.

2. We are opposed to the organization of the militia, because, as a standing menace, it will certainly induce the troubles it is called into existence to prevent.

3. We are opposed to it because it will organize vagrancy, drunkenness, theft and arson, and entail upon the State an additional tax, eating out our substance and retarding our growth.

4. We are opposed to it because it will call men away from their farms, from their workshops and counting-rooms, and thus disorganize the industry and commerce of the State.

5. We are opposed to it because it is a Radical scheme, concocted in Washington, to excite to revolt our down-trodden and disfranchised people, and so compel us to manufacture capital for the success of the Radicals at the North.

6. We are opposed to it because it is to be controlled and directed by BROWNLOW, and officers of his appointment; and is to be used to prevent, on election day, the free exercise of the suffrage by our people.

And we are opposed to Democrats having anything to do with this organization,

1. Because it has been denounced by leading Democrats and Democratic journals throughout the State and Union as an infamy deserving the reprobation of all just men; cruel and wanton, malicious and unnecessary.

2. Because any acquiescence, or even seeming acquiescence in it by Democrats will give color of necessity for its existence, already denied by leading Republican papers, who denounce the author as a "*swaggerer and bully from his birth.*"

3. And we are opposed to it because we desire to save our people from the affront and indignity of a refusal of their services, such as BROWNLOW, in express terms in his proclamation, says he will inflict on all but "loyal" organizations—"loyalty" in such case to be construed by the infamous wretch who coolly and diabolically plots bloodshed, rapine and ruin for the people whom he misrepresents as Governor.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The interest felt in the approaching elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana is scarcely second to that felt throughout the country in the contest for the Presidency. Democrats as well as Republicans are pretty well agreed that as these great States go now, so goes the Union in November; or, at least, as Pennsylvania goes, so will go the Union. To enable our readers to arrive at an approximate of the possibilities of the Democracy in these States on the 13th of October, we publish the following from the Louisville *Courier* of Wednesday, which we can vouch for as compiled with a great degree of care and accuracy:

PENNSYLVANIA.

The vote of Pennsylvania in the last three elections was as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
1844	296,391	276,316	20,075	
1865	307 274	290 096	17,178	
1867	266,824	267,751		927

It will be seen from the above that though the vote of 1865 was 24,661 votes larger than in 1844, the Republican majority was decreased 2,897, while the vote of 1867 gives a Democratic majority of 927, making an actual Democratic gain, as compared with the result of 1865, of 18,105. But the total vote in 1867 was 62,795 votes smaller than that cast in 1865. The decision of the question this fall hinges therefore upon the point, which party will this year be able to control the 62,000 votes not polled last year? The Democracy claim that the bulk of the reserve vote will be cast for Seymour and Blair, basing their claim upon the following grounds: The election of 1867 was for Justice of the Supreme Court, a purely judicial election, not a political one. The absorbing question at issue in the present contest—the finances, reconstruction, and negro suffrage—were not, and could not have been, presented to the people for their decision, and in consequence many voters who were then either indifferent or acted with the Republican party will now unite with the party which promises to administer the affairs of the Government with economy and prudence, and to restore harmony and prosperity to the whole country.

OHIO.

The vote in Ohio at the three elections which have occurred since the last Presidential year, is as follows:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1865	223,633	193,697	29 544
1866	256,303	211,906	42,036
1867	243 909	210,622	2,933

The large Republican majority in 1866 resulted from the bitter warfare then being waged between Congress and the Executive, and is to be mainly attributed to the unfortunate "Swinging 'round the circle." Last year, however, upon the plain questions of reconstruction and negro suffrage, with an increase in the total vote of 16,415, the Republican majority of 1866 was cut down from 42,036 to 2933. The feeling against negro suffrage and Radical reconstruction has lost none of its intensity among the voters of Ohio, while we have this year the additional great and popular issue of "one currency for all," and we confidently believe the opinions of the great majority of the citizens of Ohio to be in thorough accord with the principles embodied in the platform adopted in New York in July last. For these reasons we count on the twenty-one electoral votes of this State being cast for Seymour and Blair.

INDIANA.

The vote of Indiana in the last two general elections was:

	Rep.	Dem.	Rep. maj.
1864	150 422	130,221	2-189
1866	149,618	135,102	14,516

There was no general election in 1867, but the vote for county officers showed Democratic gains. The same causes which operated so favorably for the Radicals in Ohio in 1866, produced, to a great extent, similar results in Indiana, and still the Democracy gained largely over their vote of 1864.

The reasons which induce us to look to Ohio so confidently this year, operate with equal power in Indiana, added to which we have the additional strength arising from the personal popularity and great ability of Mr. Hendricks as our Gubernatorial candidate. With all these advantages in our favor, we cannot regard the result in the "Hoosier" State as involved in the slightest doubt.

By Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—A Fort Dodge, Kansas letter of the 19th, to the Leavenworth *Conservative*, says Gen. Sheiby has driven the Indians he was in pursuit of far south, beyond the borders of Texas. He had several fights with them, shipping them badly and killing and wounding seventy of their number. The loss of the troops was slight.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 24.—D. Davezoe, a Frenchman, was found dead in the market-house this morning. He had laid down on one of the benches and shot himself through the heart with a pistol. Peculiar troubles are supposed to be the cause of his suicide.

The constant rains are ruinously damaging the cotton crop of Middle Tennessee. The prospect now is that a third less will be produced than was supposed on the first of the month.

CANADA.

TORONTO, September 24.—A woman named Jane Alford was found murdered in the street yesterday.

A writ of habeus corpus has been granted by Chief Justice Draper, directing the jailor of the Fenex county jail to bring up Frank Reves and Charles Anderson, who were committed to Windsor jail on the charge of shooting at Americus Wheadon with intent to kill, at Mandiell. The discharge of the prisoners was sought on the ground that "shooting with intent to kill" did not come under the Ashburton treaty.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, September 24.—The reported rising of the Republicans in Catalonia and Gallicia is denied. The French Government will immediately strengthen its military post on the frontier of Spain.

It is reported that Queen Isabella has entered Florence.

There is a report that the rebel Gen. Prim has been arrested, but it lacks confirmation.

Le Paris says the Spanish troops are loyal, and the insurrection is confined to the provinces of Andalusia and a few seaports.

The following official announcement has been received from Madrid: "Catalonia, Aragon and Valencia are quiet."

The revolution in Spain makes no headway, as the people are indifferent or repugnant to the prompt and active measures being taken by the Government to suppress the rebellion. The insurgents in Andolesia are retiring before the national troops.

LONDON, September 24.—Buenos Ayres dates state that the new President, San Minto, has been installed.

LONDON, September 23, 11:50 p m.—The Madrid *Gazette* says that Navalichez has arrived on the north side of the Sierra Morena with two regiments of cavalry, eight battalions of infantry, and four batteries. The revolutionary Gen. Serrano was said to be marching with a large force on Cordova, to give battle to the royal troops.

Great excitement prevailed in Madrid, and it was believed that the success of the revolutionists was certain. Queen Isabella has signified her willingness to abdicate if the revolutionists will accept the young Prince of Asturs, she to act as regent until he attains his majority. The revolutionists, however, have refused any compromise, and demand the expulsion of the Bourbons and the establishment of a Constituent Assembly and Provisional Government.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 24.—John Allen was present at his old dance-house last night, and expressed himself as sorry that he had persuaded many of his women to attend the religious meetings, as they were taunted and shown up as the worst of women by the preachers, until they were shamed from repentance.

In the Labor Union yesterday, Miss Anthony submitted a report urging working women to learn trades, secure the ballot, and demand an eight hour law for their labor, and equal pay for equal work with men. The report was discussed, but not acted upon.

A meeting of delegates from twenty-five Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood was held here last evening. An address from President O'Neil, in relation to important movements contemplated, was read, and Mr. Gibbons, of Philadelphia, made some remarks of an encouraging character.

A libel has been filed in the United States District Court, against John Laird, Jr., builder of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, by James M. Cushing and Wm. Cushing, of Newberry, part owners of the ship Sonora, claiming to receive $190,000 in damages for the destruction of their ship by the Alabama in December, 1863. An order for an attachment has been issued on the application of the libellants.

A box containing $1000 was stolen from the driver's seat of an Adams Express wagon, on Broadway, near Bey street, while the driver had turned his head away to adjust something. The thief was discovered and hailed, but dived into the crowd and made his escape.

Joe Cook, in former years prominently known as a circus clown, and for the last six years the proprietor of the Sunny Side Hotel, on Long Island, yesterday made an affidavit before Judge Moorefield, of the Essex Market Police Court, charging Henry H. Foster with the forcible abduction and confinement for five weeks in the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. He also charges Foster with an attempt to poison him and his wife.

It is said that the steamer Dumbarton, which was reported some days since as leaving port on a slaving cruise, was really laden with warlike stores for the Spanish revolutionists.

The revenue case was continued to-day. Mr. McHenry was examined, and testified to seeing one Lobe give Rollins a roll, supposed to contain bills, in last May. The case will be continued to-morrow, and Courtney and Fullerton will appear for the Government. Mr. Buckley was present to-day.

The Chamber of Commerce has called a meeting to-day, to take measures for the relief of the sufferers by the South American disaster.

There was prayer meeting to-day at John Allen's, and also at Kit Burn's. That at the latter was succeeded by a rat fight, which is said to have been better attended.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 24.—In the Criminal Court this morning Judge Wylie discharged John Surratt, under the statute of limitation, the indictment not having been found until two years after the offense was alleged to have been committed.

After the announcement of the decision by Judge Wylie discharging Surratt, many friends congratulated him and he retired from the courtroom.

The District Attorney filed an appeal from the decision and the court adjourned.

The receipts from customs from the 14th to the 17th, inclusive, were $361,102.

The order to discontinue the office of exports "drawbacks" on the 1st of October has been revoked, and it will be continued until the 1st of January next, for the purpose of disposing of over a thousand cases which have accumulated.

The Cincinnati Base Ball Club called at the Executive Mansion this morning and paid their respects to the President. They also visited Secretary McCulloch and other prominent officials.

It is believed that no further steps will be taken in the Surratt case in view of the great expense to which the Government has been, in his arrest and former trial.

The *Evening Star* says, we have every reason to believe that the cause of the protracted session of the cabinet yesterday was a discussion as to whether there was a session of Congress on the 21st; the question being, that if there was a session, then all the appointments made during the recess had terminated and the offices were now vacant. The President held that he had not been notified of any session, and therefore, did not recognize any.

The following programme for the Soldiers and Sailors Convention, to be held at Philadelphia, on the first and second of October, has just been determined on by the Soldiers Committee: On the first of October, at 3 p m. the reception of the delegation by the Mayor, in Independence Square; at 7 p m. a mass convention in Independence Square; October second, 9 a.m., a street parade; at 7 p.m. a mass meeting in front of the Union League House.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 24.—Cotton heavy and lower; sales 1400 bales; uplands 25 a 25½. Flour superfine and Western $6 70 a 7 50. Whisky, free $1 05. Coffee steady. Cuba sugar 11@12¾. Molasses firm. Wheat nominally 1@2c. lower. Corn $1 19@1 20.

Dry Goods—Laconia B. brown muslins are down to a shilling; also the Faires B. and Hanover bleached and Victoria prints are down to 9½.

Money—More active. Call loans 3@5. Discounts 6@7. Sterling 8½@8¾. Gold 40¾. Old Tennessee 69½; new 69¾.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, September 24.—Cotton has declined; middlings 22; sales 1600 bales; receipts 3805. Sterling nominal. Bank 53. New York sight ½c discount. Flour inactive, $7 87½. Corn nominal, $1 15@1 05. Oats nominal. Bran and hay unchanged. Pork dull and lower, $30 25@31 50. Bacon declined; shoulders 13¾; clear sides 17¾. Lard, in tierces 19½, keg 21¾.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, September 24.—Tobacco, sales 29 hhds at prices ranging from $5 90@19 25, for lugs and cutting leaf. Superfine flour $6 75@7. Wheat $1 90@2 05. Corn 91@93. Oats 50@53. Rye $1 40@1 45. Spring barley $1@2 50. Pork $28. Lard 19¾@19¾. Bacon, shoulders 12¾; clear rib sides 15¾@15¾; clear sides 15¾@16. Bulk shoulders 11¾; clear rib sides 15¾. Whisky, raw and free $1 50.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn 90@91. Oats 57@60. Whisky $1 05. Pork $28 50. Bulk shoulders 10¾; sides 14¾. Bacon shoulders 11¾@12; sides 14¾@16. Lard 19¾. Butter 27@30. Eggs 23@25. Sugar 14¾. Coffee 21@25.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, September 24.—Tobacco lugs to medium and bright leaf, $15@40. Superfine flour $6 50@8 55. Wheat dull. Corn 93@95. Oats 52@55. Pork $29. Bacon, shoulders 12¾; clear sides 16@16¾; hams 18@19¾. Lard 18¾@19¾. Whisky $1 45.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, September 24.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased $190 000. Consols closed at 93¾@94¾. U. S. 5-20s 73, and at Frankfort 75¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 24.—Cotton dull; sales 10,000 bales; uplands 10d. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions steady.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

MASONIC NOTICE—The officers and members of Kilwinning Lodge No. 241, are hereby summoned to attend the regular communication, to be held this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, at Hall of South Memphis Lodge, No. 118, for dispatch of business.

All M. M.'s are fraternally invited.

By order GEO. MELLERSH, W. M.
PETER K. PULLEN, Secretary.
Memphis, Sept. 25, 1868 se25 1t

AGENTS WANTED!

A SPLENDID CAMPAIGN BOOK—Agents wanted to sell the best Democratic Campaign Book in the field! Contains biographies of Seymour, Blair, and other leading Democratic statesmen, as well as a complete history of the party. Illustrated by portraits. Recommended by Mr. Pendleton, Gen. Hancock and others, as the most valuable political text-book published. Address D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York. sep25 3t

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STILL LOWER REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS.

Shortest Line, Quick Time, Lowest Rates

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MARK YOUR GOODS

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Virginia and Tennessee Air Line

Rates via NORFOLK have been greatly reduced, and are as follows:

TO MEMPHIS, PER 100 POUNDS.

From	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
New York	$1 65	$1 50	$1 10	.90
Boston	1 65	1 50	1 30	.90
Philadelphia	1 90	1 75	1 55	.90
Baltimore	1 65	1 50	1 30	.85

All Rail rates from New York to Memphis have this day been reduced to following figures:

First Class, per 100 lbs	$2 15
Second Class, per 100 lbs	1 90
Third Class, per 100 lbs	1 75
Fourth Class, per 100 lbs	1 55

This route having the SHORTEST LINE, is determined to transport Freights TO and FROM Memphis at as low rates, or lower, than any other line.

CLAIMS for LOSS and DAMAGE promptly adjusted.

For Bills of Lading or information, call on C. S. SAWYER, 278 Main street, or A. J. LOWE Agent at Depot.

W. J. ROSS,
Gen'l Sup't M. and C. Railroad.
JOS. C. LOPEZ, Gen'l Frt Ag't. sep2

Quickest Route to New York

—AND ALL—

PRINCIPAL NORTHERN CITIES

—IS BY THE—

Memphis & Louisville R. R. Line.

Fall Schedule, September 13, 1868

Double Daily Through Trains

RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Memphis (city time)	5:30 a.m.	2:35 p.m.
Leave Memphis (railroad time)	5:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m.
Arrive at Louisville	4:00 a.m.	12:30 p.m.
" Indianapolis	10:00 a.m.	6:00 p.m.
" Chacinnati	8:01 a.m.	11:50 p.m.
" Cleveland	9:50 p.m.	6:25 a.m.
" Buffalo	5:20 a.m.	1:35 p.m.
" Niagara Falls	10:00 a.m.	4:05 p.m.
" Pittsburg	2:30 a.m.	10:45 a.m.
" Baltimore	6:20 p.m.	4:20 a.m.
" Washington	10:00 p.m.	5:15 a.m.
" Philadelphia	6:10 p.m.	1:25 a.m.
" New York	7:10 p.m.	8:00 a.m.
" Boston	12 night.	4:00 p.m.

Both Trains connect for Nashville.

The 3:15 p.m. connects for Cairo and St. Louis, arriving at St. Louis at 1:30 p.m. next day.

Through Tickets at Reduced Rates,

Can be procured at the Company's Office, 227½ Main street, and at Depot, head of Main street, at which Baggage Checked at Depot or by the Memphis City Transfer Company; at Hotels, Private Residences, or on board boats, to all principal points East and North.

SAM. S. JONES, Superintendent.
ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. sep13

Cairo and New Orleans—Illinois Central Railroad Packets.

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The unsurpassed Passenger Steamers

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Will leave CAIRO FOR NEW ORLEANS on the arrival of 4 p.m. train every SATURDAY, as follows:

LADY GAY—Saturday, September 19; October 3, 17 and 31; November 14 and 28; December 12 and 26.

RUTH Saturday, September 26; October 10 and 24; November 7 and 21; December 5 and 19.

To secure staterooms, and for further information, apply to

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The Officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

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We take this method to inform

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Which we offer on as REASONABLE TERMS as any House in this or any other city.

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Is worthy the attention of ALL DEALERS throughout the Country, as each line comprises a full assortment, and will be sold as low as any house will sell them, South of Mason's and Dixon's Line.

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Is under the immediate supervision of one of the partners of the concern. Our facilities in the Eastern Market enable us to at all times have on hand the latest styles of all kinds of Goods in our line, including a large line of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Mantillas, Buttons, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. *We make no pretensions. All we ask is for you to TRY Us, and judge for yourselves.*

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New Orleans Express, daily, except Sunday	3:00 p.m.	3:05 p.m.
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:00 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	4:15 p.m.	7:00 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, August 16, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. au16

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	6:30 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m.

(This train does not leave Saturdays.)

Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m.
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m.

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 272 Main street and at Depot.
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Day Express, R. R. time	8:30 a.m.	2:45 p.m
" City time	5:10 a.m.	
Night Express, R. R. time	3:15 p.m.	8:30 a.m
" City time	2:55 p.m.	

HUMBOLDT ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Memphis, Railroad time	4:30 p.m	
" " City time	4:10 p.m	
Arrive	9:30 a.m	

Ticket offices No. 277½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. R. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Hereafter individual bills of any Employee of this paper will not be allowed as an offset against accounts due us. And no bill will be paid unless contracted by our authority.
AINSLIE, KEATING & CO.

CITY SUBSCRIBERS

Are requested to report any irregularity in the delivery of the APPEAL at the Counting-room. Carriers will be supplied with certificates authorizing them to collect weekly.
ED. J. MANSFORD,
Supt. Circulation.

GAGE & FISHER, 308 Front street.

"MODERN Faces of Franklin Type Foundry" have come to hand. Messrs. Allison, Smith & Johnson have our thanks.

REV. J. R. GRAVES will preach at Eudora Church, near White's Station, on Sabbath next, at 11 o'clock.

THANKS.—We return sincere thanks to Ed. Hart, Esq., and Capt. Dill, for the latest New Orleans news.

Felix Orow, Esq., has also again laid us under obligations.

LEDGERIANA.—What *does* our "evening neighbor" mean by the "conservatism of the washtub?" What in the thunder is the meaning of his remarks on the militia question—expressed in plain English?

THE APPEAL counting-room has been lately renewed and refitted, and is now one of the nicest and handsomest business offices in the city. Merchants and business men will find it hereafter a place of business, exclusively.

THE QUESTION to be debated at the next meeting of the Memphis' Philanthropic Society is, "Which is the most shocking to humanity, the details of the great South American earthquake, or Brownlow's militia proclamation?"

MRS. BUDDE assaulted Mrs. Steicher with a butcher knife, and tried to take her life. *Squire* Griffith, after hearing the *pro et con* of the case, put Mrs. Budde, the savageress, under $2000 bond to appear at the next term of the Criminal Court.

WILL L. TRASK, Esq., has our thanks for a copy of the "Annual Report of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange for 1868." As a compilation it reflects great credit on him, and is a valuable document for reference.

THE street force is no longer needed on our principal streets, thanks to the Nicholson pavement. We would respectfully suggest to our city fathers the propriety of setting the forces to work on the suburban streets as soon as this rainy spell is over.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Albert Pike left the city yesterday on a business visit to New Orleans.

A. T. Lacey, Esq., and Ed. Hart, Esq., of the Internal Revenue Department, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans.

Our friend J. J. Powers, the County Trustee, returned home yesterday from a protracted trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania. He reports the prospects of the Democracy as encouraging in the highest degree.

The friends of Dave Lubrie (and their name is legion,) will be glad to learn that we have heard from him at Alexandria, under date of September 16th. He was then in good health and spirits, still wending his way Texasward.

I. O. O. F.—Tennessee Lodge No. 1, of Nashville, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at their last regular meeting, on Tuesday evening adopted the following preamble and resolution, which we cheerfully republish:

WHEREAS, Information has been received that the High Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, now in session in Baltimore, has this day conferred on P. G. M. E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, our fellow-citizen of Nashville, and intimate associate in the bonds of brotherhood, the high and exalted position of Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Order; therefore,

Resolved, That Tennessee Lodge No. 1 recognize in this act a distinguished compliment to the Order in Tenne see, and a worthy re cognition of the merits of an able, faithful and zealous Odd Fellow, and that we return greeting the thanks of this, the pioneer Lodge of I. O. O. F. in Tennessee. That the preamble and resolution be signed by the N. G. and Secretary for publication.

Attest: M. M. BRIEN, JR., N. G.
PETER HARRIS JR., Secretary.

THUGGING.—Mr. Wm. C. Walker, a young man from Henderson county, Ky., had the misfortune to get thirsty while in the neighborhood of the Basket saloon, on Wednesday night, and strolled into the orib of Jemmy Boyle and Jim Maddox. He called for a drink, and after swallowing it he had no further recollection of what occurred until he woke up yesterday morning, in the hall at the head of the stairs in the "Temple of Virtue," with a broken jaw, banged eye, bloody nose, a pain in the head and nothing in his pockets. He laid complaint before *Squire* Griffith, who promptly issued an order for the arrest of the two "Jimmies," and they were locked up in the First District station, both gorgeously drunk. Mr. Walker claims to have lost eighty dollars and a watch, gold watch, a ring, and other valuables to the tune of $150.

CALL at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, if you want cheap clothing.

TO GET the *best and latest style* of hat, go to Leidy & Co's, opposite the Square, No. 269 Main street. se22 6t

THE "BROADWAY" dress hat at Leidy's, *the last* in the city. se22 6t

OUR Hats are very neat for gentlemen and boys. LEIDY & CO., Hatters, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. se22 6t

SOME of those cheap linens are still to be found at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

IF you want *a good hat*, go to Leidy's, opposite the Square. se22 6t

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Let every enterprising man attend the chancery sale of the land, stock and farming utensils of T. P. Lewis, on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. Said sale to take place on the premises. No cash required! Said land is well improved, has a valuable steam grist mill and cotton gin, in which a good bargain can be had. Said place is about seven miles from Memphis, on the Hollyford road. 4t

A SUPER calf sewed boot can be bought at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, for $10.

THE PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS from Mississippi, Arkansas and West Tennessee, steamboat and railroad officers and their families' patronage is particularly solicited at the Southern Hotel. First-class fare reduced from $3 00 to $2 00 per day. The Southern is sure to please. Free wagon-yard for country teams. 1w

WE are in receipt of the *latest style*. LEIDY & CO., Hatters, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. se22 6t

A GOOD hat can be bought at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, for $1 25.

A SUPERB lot of hosiery at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

THE BEST HATS at Leidy & Co's., hatters and furriers, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. se22 6t

WRAPPING PAPER.—Old newspapers for wrapping paper to be had at this office. Retailers will do well to call. 6t

WHO IS IT!

A Memphis Merchant and a "Damsel in Distress."

He is Taken in and Done For.

The married ladies of Memphis, whose spouses have been away from town during the past few days, will find the following narration of peculiar interest. We take it from the columns of the Louisville *Journal*, which is sufficient guarantee that it is true, every word of it. It is really shocking to think of the deceitfulness of some men:

About three weeks ago there came to Louisville by the mail boat from Cincinnati a young girl who announced to her fellow-passengers that she was en route for New Orleans, which she was going to occupy an engagement she had already accepted as governess to a wealthy Creole family. She was an agreeable person in her appearance and manners. Dressed in subdued but exquisite taste, with a languid, melancholy cast of countenance that lighted up in the most flattering way when it was approached, she attracted attention in spite of an apparent effort which she made at first, to evade it. Her brother—"clerk in a heavy Main street house"—was to meet her at the wharf. She was to spend a day or two in Louisville; thence she would go direct by the cars to New Orleans.

The passage down the river from Cincinnati was very lively. The boat was crowded with gay people; and after supper our young lady entertained quite an audience, who collected about the piano, playing and singing in a ravishing manner. Indeed, one middle aged gentleman, a Memphis cotton broker, became enchanted, and did not leave the cabin until a late hour. Next morning he reappeared, found the object of his sudden devotion awaiting the arrival of her brother, and took up his position by her side, declaring that he should not leave her until she was in safe hands.

The brother did not appear. One—two—three hours passed. No brother—not even a cloud of dust upon the levee. The cabin-boys and chamber-maids were cleaning the saloons and state-rooms for the return trip. The steamer was in confusion. What should be done? The Memphis gentleman proposed that Miss should go up to one of the hotels and dispatch a note to her brother. She assented, a carriage was called, and they entered it; and to, which they reached the hotel, the portemonnaie of the young lady, containing over one hundred dollars, was gone. The carriage was searched. No portemonnaie. They drove back to the boat. The state room occupied by Miss the preceding night was searched. Not so much as the scent of a greenback. The gentleman was nonplussed. The lady was in tears. She sat down, in fact, in the vacant state-room, and howled. And what did the Memphis cotton broker do? Generous man! He went below, ordered a waiter, put a wad of bills in his hand, and sent him up stairs to say to the lady that her money had been swept out of the cabin, and perhaps it was here. Perhaps it was; of course it was. She dried her eyes at once, and pocketed the money, and returned to the hotel a happier, and, with her new found escort, a richer woman.

Old Memphis was a little taken aback by this. It was new work on to him day, and still the Main street brother had failed to come to time. Should he not go himself and look up the negligent young man? Oh, no, Miss said, not for the world; her brother was very peculiar; he would come presently. Presently came, however, without the brother,—and late that afternoon she announced that he was not in the city; that her sisters had miscarried; that her brother was, in fact, off on a drumming expedition. At the same time she declared her intention to wait for him.

When Memphis heard this he said he would wait too, and that evening they visited the negro minstrels together. They were quite merry and contented. After the minstrels they stopped at an ice cream saloon and had supper. During supper Miss noticed that her beau was wearing a very beautiful watch and chain. She asked to look at it. Memphis took it off and she playfully put it on. It was very becoming, she said, and did he mind her wearing it a little while? Gallantry was only too delighted to see her wear it. Next she noticed a diamond ring on his forefinger. This he put on her finger himself, and what a charming little hand she had, to be sure. They were vastly complimentary and happy, and got back to the hotel about seven o'clock, when they separated to meet at breakfast next morning.

What Memphis dreamed we know not. Doubtless his dreams were blissful. He arose, dressed, descended to the parlor, rang for a servant, sent to No. 13 for the lady. Presently the servant returned—

"I'F Nobody in No. 15, sir."

"What?"

"No, sir. Lady stayed there last night, but she went off in the early train."

Memphis actually staggered, and could only gasp, "Which early train?"

To which the servant replied, in one tragic trisyllable—

"Chicago."

It was too true. At four o'clock, when the omnibus started across the river, Miss appeared among the passengers, paid her bill and went with it. Memphis telegraphed Indianapolis. No go—again gone. He telegraphed each road leaving thence, but in vain. His one hundred do lars in greenbacks, his watch worth five hundred and his diamond ring worth a thousand, all were gone "like bounds that quits with out warning, down the back entry of time." He got a detective, went to Chicago, returned. By St. Louis, all to no purpose. Finally he reached Memphis, accounting to his afflicted family for his protracted absence by "the sudden rise in funds."

PERSONAL.

Gen. Albert Pike left the city yesterday on a business visit to New Orleans.

A. T. Lacey, Esq., and Ed. Hart, Esq., of the Internal Revenue Department, arrived here yesterday from New Orleans.

Our friend J. J. Powers, the County Trustee, returned home yesterday from a protracted trip through Maryland and Pennsylvania. He reports the prospects of the Democracy as encouraging in the highest degree.

The friends of Dave Lubrie (and their name is legion,) will be glad to learn that we have heard from him at Alexandria, under date of September 16th. He was then in good health and spirits, still wending his way Texasward.

I. O. O. F.—Tennessee Lodge No. 1, of Nashville, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at their last regular meeting, on Tuesday evening adopted the following preamble and resolution, which we cheerfully republish:

WHEREAS, Information has been received that the High Worthy Grand Lodge of the United States, now in session in Baltimore, has this day conferred on P. G. M. E. D. Farnsworth, of Tennessee, our fellow-citizen of Nashville, and intimate associate in the bonds of brotherhood, the high and exalted position of Most Worthy Grand Sire of the Order; therefore,

Resolved, That Tennessee Lodge No. 1 recognize in this act a distinguished compliment to the Order in Tenne see, and a worthy re cognition of the merits of an able, faithful and zealous Odd Fellow, and that we return greeting the thanks of this, the pioneer Lodge of I. O. O. F. in Tennessee. That the preamble and resolution be signed by the N. G. and Secretary for publication.

Attest: M. M. BRIEN, JR., N. G.
PETER HARRIS JR., Secretary.

THUGGING.—Mr. Wm. C. Walker, a young man from Henderson county, Ky., had the misfortune to get thirsty while in the neighborhood of the Basket saloon, on Wednesday, night, and strolled into the orib of Jemmy Boyle and Jim Maddox. He called for a drink, and after swallowing it he had no further recollection of what occurred until he woke up yesterday morning, in the hall at the head of the stairs in the "Temple of Virtue," with a broken jaw, banged eye, bloody nose, a pain in the head and nothing in his pockets. He laid complaint before *Squire* Griffith, who promptly issued an order for the arrest of the two "Jimmies," and they were locked up in the First District station, both gorgeously drunk. Mr. Walker claims to have lost eighty dollars and a watch, gold watch, a ring, and other valuables to the tune of $150.

CALL at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, if you want cheap clothing.

TO GET the *best and latest style* of hat, go to Leidy & Co's, opposite the Square, No. 269 Main street. se22 6t

THE "BROADWAY" dress hat at Leidy's, *the last* in the city. se22 6t

OUR Hats are very neat for gentlemen and boys. LEIDY & CO., Hatters, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. se22 6t

SOME of those cheap linens are still to be found at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

IF you want *a good hat*, go to Leidy's, opposite the Square. se22 6t

CHANCERY SALE OF REAL ESTATE. Let every enterprising man attend the chancery sale of the land, stock and farming utensils of T. P. Lewis, on Saturday next, the 26th inst., at 11 o'clock. Said sale to take place on the premises. No cash required! Said land is well improved, has a valuable steam grist mill and cotton gin, in which a good bargain can be had. Said place is about seven miles from Memphis, on the Hollyford road. 4t

A SUPER calf sewed boot can be bought at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, for $10.

THE PLANTERS AND MERCHANTS from Mississippi, Arkansas and West Tennessee, steamboat and railroad officers and their families' patronage is particularly solicited at the Southern Hotel. First-class fare reduced from $3 00 to $2 00 per day. The Southern is sure to please. Free wagon-yard for country teams. 1w

WE are in receipt of the *latest style*. LEIDY & CO., Hatters, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. se22 6t

A GOOD hat can be bought at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street, for $1 25.

A SUPERB lot of hosiery at Rice & Engel's, 233 Main street.

THE BEST HATS at Leidy & Co's., hatters and furriers, 269 Main street, opposite Court Square. se22 6t

WRAPPING PAPER.—Old newspapers for wrapping paper to be had at this office. Retailers will do well to call. 6t

MEMPHIS DIRECTORY.—We have this day contracted with Richard Edwards, general superintendent of the Southern Publishing Company, of Memphis, Louisville and New Orleans, for the completion of the Memphis City Directory. They have facilities and experience which will insure to the citizens of Memphis a complete and valuable book, and we most cordially indorse and recommend them to our business public.
St. McMILLEN & FLOYD.

A CONFESSION.—We must confess ourselves surprised at the rapid popularity obtained by the Texas Tonic Syrup as a cure for chills and fever. The proprietors have recently been obliged to much increase their force to supply the great demand. The purity of the medicine and its great value as a remedial agent, carefully prepared as it is, form the chief reasons for this success, unprecedented, perhaps in the annals of medicine. For sale by all druggists.

YESTERDAY was one of the darkest and saddest days that we have ever experienced. A feeling of settled gloom seemed to pervade all nature, the skies were dark and gloomy, and each face that we met bore upon it evidences of a depression of spirits bordering in the extreme. Providence seems to be trying to see how much misfortune a community can bear, it will still take to drive the people to a state of total despair. We have stood almost every affliction that the most malignant demon could wish to afflict a people with,—war, famine, pestilence, drouth, floods, a horde of thieves worse than the swarms of locusts and lice that afflicted Egypt, and we have borne up under them without a murmur. How much longer are we to be cursed?

MILITIA.—We are in receipt of a communication from Mr. Wallace, in reply to our comments upon his call for one hundred militiamen, in which he says that he and others in acting with him were in earnest, and intended no "joke," but that desiring harmony among Democrats above all things, he and they, on a more thorough consultation, have concluded that their military career shall end at once. To this effect, those who have enrolled have been notified. In thus acting, Mr. Wallace and his associates but consult the dignity and consistency of Democratic principles so well pronounced against the Militia bill and its author, who, it is well known, never would consent to the employment of Democratic as loyal militiamen.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.—As a comment upon the character and quality of the Associated Press reports furnished Memphis newspapers, we will state to our readers that we are indebted to the press reports of Louisville for St. Louis for the first knowledge that we obtained of the two terrible affairs in Georgia and New Orleans, that we publish on the first page of this morning's APPEAL. This is not an individual instance, or an exception, by any means—news of any importance is generally from thirty-six to forty-eight hours old when it is presented to the readers of our morning papers. And this, too, when we publish from a column to a column and a-half of telegraphic matter daily, exclusive of the markets. No blame can be attached to Maj. Wcodson, the agent here, who is a most thorough and accomplished reporter and clever gentleman.

THE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—The following judgments were taken on yesterday:

Com. Bank of Tenn. vs Morgan, judgment for plaintiff, $150.

French Richards & Co. vs Demmons, judgment for plaintiff, $636 63.

The Jury in the case of the German National Bank vs Andrews, will receive the charge of the Court this morning.

The Jury in the case of Briggs & Peterson vs Groves, were not able to agree upon a verdict last evening. They were discharged until this morning, when a verdict will probably be rendered.

The other cases on the calendar of yesterday were called and disposed of, with the exception of a few not reached on call.

To-day being motion day, the motion docket will be called by the Clerk in the usual manner. After motions, writs of inquiry will be executed.

A CARD.

I do not propose to reply to the letter of Mr. Harrell, of Little Rock, published in the *Avalanche* of the 22d inst. One who borrows libels from a common enemy, descends to a level below contempt.

It is not very important to me whether Col. Harrell appreciates the motives that induced me, about 1850, while electioneering and voting for John Preston against Robert W. Johnson, to do the latter the simple justice to say that I did not believe that he desired the dissolution of the Union—or those that induced me to abandon the American party, when its convention struck out the section of its platform which declared that Congress ought not to prohibit slavery in the Territories—or those that forced me to support Breckinridge instead of Bell, because he stood on the platform of the rights of the States; and to write the pamphlet "State or Province; Bond or Free."

I should not notice the letter in question, but for that portion of it in which the writer says of me:

The people of Arkansas are in extremity far greater than was he when, obtaining from the President his pardon, he swore:

"I, Albert Pike, of, etc., do solemnly swear that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support and sustain the Constitution and laws thereof; that I will maintain the national sovereignty paramount to that of all state, county or Confederate powers; that I will discourage, discountenance and forever oppose secession, rebellion and the disintegration of the Federal Union; that I disclaim and renounce all faith and fellowship with the so-called Confederate armies, and pledge my honor, my property and my life to the sacred performance of this my solemn oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States of America."

But having taken this oath, a year or two ago, he would ask of squeamish gentlemen of weak stomachs:

Do you not wish for Southern independence, and do you not wish that if Butler, Sumner, Wilson, Chandler, Boutwell, Bingham, and the rest of the Northern Stones, there were a line between us and them which the devilish emissaries of mischief and malevolence could not cross?

Upon which I may well ask who is it that has sworn, or was ready to swear, "an oath he did not mean to keep, and advise a whole people to commit rank and damnable perjury?

An argumentum ad hominem is exceedingly weak, when its only basis is a falsehood. I never took any such oath. Colonel Harrell forges it. I have taken but *one* oath, which I took after I returned from Canada, by virtue of the pardon of the President in 1865. In 1866 a pardon was tendered me, which, on account of its conditions, I declined to accept; and under the last proclamation of amnesty I took no oath at all. The people to whom I have spoken through the columns of the APPEAL have a right to know, as I also have a right to tell them, that I did not believe that the oath made public by me is contained in the Declaration of Independence which I have been called upon to support. Brickinridge instead of Bell, because he stood on the platform of the rights of the States; and to write the pamphlet "state

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FINANCE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, September 24, 1868.

The money market to-day was without any material change, except that the tendency among bankers towards restricting their line of accommodation grows more perceptible every day. The weather, which never was more unfavorable at this season for the cotton crop, has not only caused this feeling to exist among bankers, but also among our merchants, who are, in many cases, withholding their help from those who but a month ago, they were eager to befriend. While this state of affairs is to be regretted, none see its justice more fully than the planter, who, in the large majority of cases, are already in debt as far as prudence will permit.

The offerings of exchange are light and many of our prominent discount houses complain of scarcity. Rates are the same as yesterday, that is, buying at ¾c discount to par. Selling at ¾@¾c premium.

Gold opened in New York at 142¾c and declined to 141¾c at the close. The small lots offered here were taken at 139@140c. Selling at 141c.

City Bonds are scarce, with only an "order" demand, which can't be filled at the limit set upon them. All other stocks and bonds are quiet, though a sale is on the tapis of Memphis and Louisville bonds, which was not wholly effected at a late hour to-day.

City Scrip is firm and transactions light. Buying at 72@75c. Selling at 76@78c, as to amount.

By some unaccountable error, either of the types, the printer or our own, for the past two days our quotations on County Warrants have been out of the way. The error was so palpable that no serious inconvenience was occasioned, but we allude to it in order to explain the seeming discrepancy to those who do not keep fully posted on the ruling rates. County Warrants are in active demand, and are very firm, especially so in small and desirable pieces. We quote as follows: Buying—large pieces, 56@57c; small ones, 57@58c. Selling at 58@60c.

School Scrip is in light demand. Buying at 80@85c. Selling at 86@87c.

Police Scrip is in good demand. Buying at 80@83c. Selling at 85@88c.

The New York *Bulletin* of Monday says:

The marked ease in money has continued during another week, and at the close there is abundant supply of money on call at the usual low rates on Saturday. Loanable funds are so abundant that the fear of a tight money market seems to have passed away with some parties, and the caution showed last week in the stock market has given place to a speculative movement, which has carried up prices, particularly of the "grain carrying" Western roads, to unprecedented figures. The best opinion, however, is that the early part of October will see our usual demand for currency, and, compared with the present, a close money market.

As a fair specimen of the way the Radicals deplete the public treasury, it is stated that since the 1st of July last, the expenses of the United States Customhouses have been reduced about $250,000, and still further retrenchment is in progress. It has been found that many employees have been drawing salaries without rendering public service, and that their appointments were the results of mere favoritism.

COTTON.

Cotton was flat in Liverpool at the opening to-day—Uplands, 16d; Orleans, 10¾d. It was easier at noon and closed dull and unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales.

Cotton in New York at the opening was dull and nominal. At noon it was dull and weak, and at 2 p.m. quiet and weak—nominally Uplands 25¾c; Orleans, 25¾c. Sales 500 bales. No cotton quotations given at the close.

Our market was moderately active, though at lower rates than yesterday, with fine grades in most demand. We quote 1 bale Low Ordinary, 19c; 3 bales Ordinary, 20c; 2 do., 20½c; 5 bales Low Middlings, 22c; 3 do., 22c; 20 do., 22¼c; 18 barely do., 22½c; 4 Middlings, 23c; 4 do., 22½c; 3 do., 22½c; 2 do., 22c; 6 do., 22c; 28 do., 22½c; 9 do., 22½c; 31 Middlings to Strict Middlings, 23c. This is a decline of about 1c since yesterday on Middlings.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, September 24, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868		47
Received to-day	98	
Received previously	1004	1102
		1149
Exported to-day	25	
Exported previously	689	714
Stock on hand to-day, 6 p.m.		435

Col. J. W. Jefferson, of the firm of J. W. Jefferson & Co., returned yesterday, after being absent all summer among the lakes of Wisconsin. Col. W. ranks amongst our heaviest cotton buyers, as well as most successful ones, and his presence on our market was welcomed by many friends whom he has made by uniform courtesy towards all, and by fair and strict and enviable sense of honor which always characterizes the business man and gentleman.

Col. James H. Mulford and James H. Mulford, Jr., were also among the arrivals yesterday, and are well known in cotton circles of this city. We learn that the former gentleman will be a large buyer this season, and will commence operations as soon as the receipts will justify.

TRADE.

The new press for the compressing of cotton, erected by H. A. Montgomery & Co., upon the levee, had steam up yesterday and was at work, for the first time. The press worked as well as could be desired, and all those who were present expressed themselves very highly pleased with the arrangement, not only of the building, but the entire immunity it will enjoy from fire, owing to the immense pumps with hose attached, the latter extending all over the building.

The rain yesterday put a damper upon even the jobbing operations of the day, and Front, Main, in fact all our leading business streets, were deserted. The storm lasted, without intermission, from early morning until late in the day, and at present writing there is no appearance of any cessation. Prices are nominally the same as yesterday, except in oats, which were somewhat lower under moderate receipts and the risk of damage by holding upon levee.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury* says that the export of potatoes and other vegetables from Charleston to New York and Baltimore amounted in one week to $2,665. Calculating on this basis, six weeks give $12,990. When demand for vegetables ceases, peaches come in time to supply the Northern market, and the orchards between Aiken and Augusta are loaded with fruit this year. It is said that 50,000 bushels of peaches were sent to the North from Charleston this year.

The report of the National Cotton Manufacturers' Association states that the number of cotton spindles in the United States has increased from 5,250,000 in 1865, to more than 7,000,000 at present. From the returns made to the association, it also appears that the cotton mills north of the Potomac, actually consumed over 900,000 bales in the cotton year from September 1, 1867, to September 1, 1868, and possibly over 1,000,000 bales.

The cotton factory at Fredericksburg, Va., has resumed operations, and the Briarfield Iron Works, at Selma, Ala., are daily turning out large quantities of cotton ties and bar iron.

The cultivation of the sugar cane is again extending in Texas.

BAGGING—Market firm but orders not increasing rapidly. Todd's, 17@18½c; heavy Kentucky, 23½@25c; India, 28@29c.

BRAN—Stock not large and equal to the demand. Selling at $21@22 from mills and levee; $23 from store.

BUTTER—Stock light. Extra choice, 40@43c. Good Western, 32@36c. Inferior, 30c.

BAGGING—Prices are irregular and weak, with demand only in a small way. Jobbing at 16½@17c, in lots, 16@16½c. Shoulders, 12½@12¾c. W. R., 18@19c.

CORN—No stock on hand. Held in store at 90@95c per bushel.

CORNMEAL—Stock light, and mills generally idle, owing to scarcity of corn. Fresh, $1 20@1 25. Kiln-dried, $4 50.

CATTLE—Market poorly supplied. Choice Western, 6@7c; No. 2, 5@6c; inferior and Texas, 1½@2½c.

CHICKENS—Light supply but rather weaker to-day. Young, $@$4 50; old, $3.

EGGS—Stock light. Held at 30@37c.

FRUIT—Dried apples in demand at 6@7c; Dried peaches, 8@10c.

FLOUR—Market is dull. Superfine, $6 50@7; X, $7@7 50; XX, $8@9; XXX and family, $11 50@13. Choice family, $14 50@15.

HAY—22 bales on levee at $23. Selling at $25 in store.

HAMS—Country sugar-cured canvassed, 18c; city do., 20@20½c; plain canvassed, 17@17½c.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint, 21@22c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 16@17c; green, Sage, as to style of 4c.

LARD—Prices unchanged. Kegs, 20@20½c; tierces, 19@19½c. Sales of 2 tierces reported at 20c.

LIME—Cape and Alabama, $1 50@2. Eureka, $2 or 2½.

MOLASSES—Fair stock. Sugarhouse, 65@70c; $1; Porto Rico, 65@80c; Syrups, 50@80c.

MESS PORK—Stock fair. Mess, $29 50@30. Prime Mess, $27. Rumps, $24. Dew p, $20.

OATS—Stock light, 45c equal to the demand; 75 sacks on levee at 72½c. Held at 65@70c in store.

OILS—Coal oil, 55@60c; lard oil, $1 80@2; linseed, $1 30@1 40.

ONIONS—Stock very light. Firm at $4 per bbl.

POTATOES—Good shipping are in demand at $1 per bushel. Sweet, 75@$1 per bushel.

RYE—Very little selling. Held at $1@$1 05.

SEED—Stock only moderate. Choice Western, $2 50 per bushel; Tennessee, $2@2 25 as to quality.

SUGAR—The stock on hand is fair. We quote prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18½; common to fair, 15@16c; Island, 12½@16c.

SALT—Prices firm. Held at $4@4 50 per barrel of 280 lbs; by bushel or barrels, $4 10@4 25; Liverpool sack coarse and fine, $3@3 50.

TAR—In kegs, per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—Market firm and prices same as last week. Stock large and well selected.

WHEAT—There is none coming in. No. 1 nominally $1 80@1; No. 2, $1 50@1 70; inferior, $1 60@1 75.

WHISKY—Very fair demand. No high wines in market. Common, $1 00@1 05. Bourbon, $2 00@2 05.

W. J. JOHNSON,
—GENERAL—
Freight and Steamboat Agent,
sel tf No. 7½ Madison Street.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER
WHOLESAL
GROCERS & LIQUOR DEALERS
And Manufacturers' Agents for
"Virginia Shot and Lead,"
"Schoenberger's Nails,"
And "Ohio River Salt,"
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN
sep10 1m

D. H. EVANS.
Importer and Wholesale Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS,
284 Front St., Memphis, Tenn.
ma15 tf

Depot of the Celebrated
"Hoffheimer's" Bavarian Bitters,
—AT—
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 276 Front street, : : : Memphis, Tenn
1y4 3m

A. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR.
B. VACCARO, A. B. VACCARO.
A. VACCARO & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
my8

To Arrive:
19 barrels Alcohol.
In Store:
85 bbls. Copper Distilled Whisky
100 bbls. Rectified Whisky.
In Bond:
77 barrels Rectified Whisky.
60 barrels High Wines.
All of which we offer for sale low for Cash or Approved Paper.
SMITH & LEECH,
aul3 3m 342 Second Street.

WOLFE'S
Schiedam Schnapps.
THE above Medicinal Beverage is manufactured by the proprietor, at his distillery, in Schiedam, Holland, expressly for medicinal use.
It is now some twenty years since the proprietor first introduced it to the American public, and during that time he has received over three thousand letters from physicians, indorsing it as the purest liquor they have ever used in their practice.
It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated high-grown distilleries, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic juniper-berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.
As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable and often dangerous effect produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South, and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS will be found absolutely infallible; while in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstructions of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, stricture, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.
It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants.
UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Manufacturer and Importer.
ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
MANSFIELD & HIGBEE,
sep11 eod20 Agents, Memphis.

EDUCATIONAL.

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,
POPLAR STREET.
MRS. MARY E. POPE, PRINCIPAL. WILL re-open TUESDAY, September 1st. aul1 tf

PRIVATE SELECT SCHOOL.
MRS. M. A. KNOX will resume her school on MONDAY, September 7th, at her residence, northeast corner of Orleans and Court street extended. Pupils will be received and classed from September 1st. Terms modified to suit the times. aul6 tf

College of the Christian Brothers,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
THE object of this Institution is to afford students the means of acquiring a thorough collegiate education, whilst the Commercial Department offers rare advantages to young men desirous of entering on mercantile pursuits.
The next Session will commence the last MONDAY in August.
Applicants for admission will do well to be in time. For particulars address
aul2 2m BROTHER EDWARD, President.

LaGrange Female College,
LaGRANGE, TENN.,
50 MILES east of Memphis, on Charleston Railroad. Will open 1st September and close last July next. Cheapest College in the West.
Cash items for five months:
Board in College (all found)..... $100 00
All English, Latin and Mathematics..... 21 00
Music (on any instrument) with use of instrument..... 25 00
Modern Languages..... 10 00
Vocal Music and Incidentals, no charge.
jy29 2m J. D. MEREDITH, President.

SADDLERY, ETC.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.
BRIDLES,
WHIPS,
SADDLERY,
HARDWARE,
TRUNKS, Etc.
AT REDUCED RATES.
C. F. CASE, Jr., & Co.,
177 Main street,
Sign of the Golden Stirrup,
Woodruff Block.
sep1 tf

PETRO OIL.
Petro! Petro! Petro!
THE Tennessee Petro Oil Company is still alive at their new stand,
No. 318 Front Street, Opposite Clay Building,
where we inform the public in general to come forward and try it. We also defy competition in our Lamps, Burners and general Lamp Stock. We are manufacturers of the "Hanging Rock" Stoves Tinware, Castings of great varieties, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well to examine our stock.
se6 1m ROSENBAUM & BROS.

CINCINNATI.
JOHN DUBOIS, JAS. S. AUGUR, W. H. WILLIAMS
DUBOIS & AUGUR,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES
61 Race Street, Cincinnati.
sep2 3m

Assignee's Sale of 1400 Acres of Land.
ASSIGNEE of Robert T. Johnson, Bankrupt, will sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, at public sale, at Napoleon, Arkansas, on
Friday, the 30th day of October, 1868,
Fourteen Hundred Acres of Land, lying on the Arkansas river, in the county of Desha, about 10 miles above Napoleon.
For information, inquire of Dr. James W. Rollins, Memphis, Tenn.
A. A. HARBIN,
Assignee of R. F. Johnson.
Mocksville, September 14, 1868. sep23 1d

French Window Glass.
A FULL assortment just received, and now offered at low prices. Also, Builders' Hardware in great variety.
E. BOBBINS & BRADLEY,
sep20 2w 228 Second Street, Adams Block

DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE
BUYERS READ!
B. LOWENSTEIN
& BROS.
OFFER TO THE TRADE
THE FOLLOWING
LARGE LOTS OF GOODS
Very Lowest Figures!
100 cs. Beautiful Styles Prints,
25 cases Bleached Domestics,
25 cases Cotton Plaids,
15 cases Cotton Stripes,
25 cases Kentucky Jeans,
10 cases Bed Tick,
50 Bales Brown Domestic,
15 Bales Osnaburgs,
10 cases Linseys,
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS
ALSO, A LARGE STOCK OF
FLANNELS, TWEEDS,
CASSIMERES,
Furnishing Goods,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS,
—AT—
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS
AND ONE OF THE BEST
LARGEST STOCKS
—OF—
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
—EVER—
BROUGHT TO THIS CITY.
B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,
242 Main St., cor. Jefferson.

COTTON---COMMISSION.

HUGH TORRANCE,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Gen'l Commission Merchant,
NO. 10 JEFFERSON ST., TITUS BLOCK,
OPPOSITE COMMERCIAL HOTEL,
MEMPHIS, - - - - TENNESSEE
sep16 1m

T. H. & J. M. ALLEN & CO.
193 Common Street, N. O.
THOS. H. ALLEN & CO.,
7 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
se8 3m

J. T. FARGASON. J. H. TALBERT. C. C. CLAY
OF MISSISSIPPI, WITH
FARGASON & CLAY,
[Successors to Fargason, Cordes & Co.
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 330 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENN.
Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. se8 6m

JOHN S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. N. MAHAN
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
And dealers in
Plantation & Family Supplies.
WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 226 Front Street, Memphis

PARTICULAR attention paid to the storage and sale of Cotton on Commission. All consignments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, while in transit, unless otherwise instructed.
Our stock of Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and Plantation Supplies is full and complete, and will always be furnished on as reasonable terms as can be had in the city.
TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
sep1 No. 226 Front street.

F. LANE. J. H. MARTIN
F. LANE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Corner Union and Front Streets,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE
Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments. au9

J. A. SHANE. ED. A. HARRIS.
SHANE, HARRIS & CO.,
(Successors to Shane, Bell & Co.)
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
GENERAL COMMISSION
And Forwarding Merchants,
254 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
LIBERAL advances on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished to customers. A. G. HARRIS & CO., No. 17 West street, Cincinnati, Ohio. sep1 3m

J. F. DOWDY,
Cotton Factor
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 264 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments. sep1 1m

W. W. GUY. J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK.
E. W. M'CLELLAN.
GUY, M'CLELLAN & CO.,
(Successors to Guy, Alden, McRae & Co., and Pearce, Park & Co.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS
COTTON FACTORS,
And General Commission Merch'ts,
No. 204 Front Street,
(Between Washington and Adams.)
MEMPHIS, TENN.
KEEP constantly on hand a large stock of well selected Staple Groceries, Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties, Twine, and Plantation Supplies generally. Special personal attention will be given to the sale of Cotton and every description of Produce; and as we have a large and commodious first-class Fire-proof Warehouse, will receive Goods on Storage for shipment, etc. Also, consignments of Cotton, etc., for sale, will be insured, unless otherwise instructed. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. au9 1m

E. B. WEBBER, JOHN W. WEBBER,
Fayette Co., Tenn. Fayette Co., Tenn.
E. B. WEBBER & BRO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
236 FRONT STREET, : MEMPHIS, TENN.
Consignments of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Liberal advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and supplies furnished at the lowest market rates. se4 1m

New Firm.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of NORTON & JOY, for the purpose of transacting a General Commission Business.
JAMES NORTON,
LEVI JOY.
Memphis, Tenn., July 6, 1868.
CARD.
JAMES NORTON, late Davis & Norton. LEVI JOY, late Womeley, Joy & Co.
NORTON & JOY,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 334 Front Street, : : : Memphis, Tenn.
jy8 3m

HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 254 Front Street,
KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of Flour, Meal, Bacon, Pork, Lard, Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties, which they offer at the lowest market rates. au16

W. L. STEWART,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 2 Bank Alley,
Near Madison Street, Memphis, Tenn.
Will attend promptly to the sale of Cotton and Produce, and fill orders for supplies for customers. au22 3m

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.
J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 254 Front Street.
UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.
We will sell all COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us. au13 3m

COTTON---COMMISSION.

H. FITZGERALD, Gallatin. C. C. BILL, Memphis. J. T. JEFFERSON, Memphis.
H. FITZGERALD & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers & Commission Merch'ts
Agents for the Sale of Sheeting, Cotton Yarns and Osnaburgs, Dupont's Gunpowder, and Printing Paper,
274 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
sep13 3m

F. W. IRVINE & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 278 Front Street, Up-stairs,
Over R. S. Taylor & Co.,
MEMPHIS, - - - TENNESSEE.
sep13 3m

J. L. VERSER,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
314 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
BAGGING, ROPE AND TIES FURNISHED at Lowest Market Prices. Cotton shipped by river, and all Cotton in store will be insured unless otherwise instructed. au14 3m

JOHN F. THOMAS.
(OF THOMAS & ARNOLD,) WITH
Cunningham, Wicks & Malone,
Commission Merchants.
COTTON & TOBACCO FACTORS,
No. 15 Union Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Will furnish our customers with Bagging, Rope and Ties.
N. B.—I am specially interested in all Consignments made C., W. & M., by my friends.
sep5 J. F. T.

SAMUEL MOSBY. CHARLES DORION, JR
MOSBY & DORION,
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
Office—No. 15 Mosby & Hunt's Building, Up-Stairs,
No. 304 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton for sale or shipment solicited. Orders accompanying consignments carefully and promptly executed. Bagging, Rope and supplies furnished at lowest market rates. Cotton in store and by river insured, unless otherwise ordered. sep4 dawsm

F. M. WHITE. JOHN KERR. GEO. ROBERT
WHITE, KERR & ROOTES,
COTTON FACTORS
AND GENERAL
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Agents for the Sale of Guano,
No. 304 Main street, (Gayoso Block,) Memphis.
Consignments of Cotton, Provisions, Produce, etc., solicited, and all orders promptly filled. sep1 dawim

D. H. TOWNSEND,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 256 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : TENN.
Bagging, Rope and Ties furnished customers. au19 3mdaw

J. W. DICKINSON. W. W. WILLIAMS. DR. B. F. DICKINSON.
DICKINSON, WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Successors to J. W. Dickinson & Bro.)
COTTON FACTORS,
General Commission & Produce Merch'ts,
210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.
We have a Warehouse of our own, in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight. Bagging and Rope furnished on our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise insructed. Liberal advances made on consignments. sep1 3m

C. C. PARTEE, Late Vernon, Partee & Clay. B. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.
Capt. J. S. CARUTHERS,
—WITH—
PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
No. 290 Front Street,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
Cash advances made on consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. sep1 3m

New Firm.
THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOVE & JOY, for the transaction of a General Commission and Steamboat Agency business.
E. A. LEVY,
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1868. JAS. B. SHARPE.
CARD.
E. A. LEVY, Late Levy & Miller.
JAS. B. SHARPE, Late of Pine Bluff, Ark.
LEVY & SHARPE,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
—AND—
General Steamboat Agents,
No. 250 Front Street,
sep1 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

CHAS. COFFIN. HECTOR COFFIN.
COFFIN BROS.,
DEALERS IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
AND
392 Main Street,
(Gayoso Block,) MEMPHIS, TENN.
N. B.—Goods delivered free of charge to any part of the city. se6 3m

N. B. JUDSON, Mishawaka, Ind. J. C. ALEXANDER
T. H. JUDSON. R. G. MATTHEWS.
JUDSON & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
Rooms 35 & 36, Lee Block, Union street,
Memphis, Tenn.
Bagging, Rope and Iron Ties furnished to our customers. Also, all Cotton shipped to us will be covered by our open policy of insurance, unless otherwise instructed. sep6 3m

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 11 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.
CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope, Iron Ties and all Supplies furnished at the Lowest Rates. Liberal Cash Advances made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates on all business done. au25 3m

J. C. NEELY. S. H. BROOKS. H. M. NEELY.
BROOKS, NEELY & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers
COTTON FACTORS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND DEALERS IN
PLANTATION SUPPLIES,
BOAT AND BAR STORES,
No. 276 Front Street,
(Between Court and Madison,)
MEMPHIS. : : : TENNESSEE.
se6 3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. M. GOODBAR. J. R. S. GILLILAND.
GOODBAR & GILLILAND,
Exclusive Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 201 Main Street, Webster Block,
MEMPHIS, TENN.
Our Fall Stock is now complete, to which we invite the attention of all Merchants.
sep6 3m

1868. FALL CAMPAIGN. 1868
—IN—
BOOTS & SHOES.
HAVING thoroughly canvassed the Shoe Districts this Summer, we are now able to offer to the Trade just the Goods to suit the people, at prices that will suit the people, at prices that will compete favorably with any city this side of Boston.
Call and examine, and you will buy your Shoe Goods in Memphis and save time and expense. Respectfully,
JOS. S. LEVETT & CO.,
an27 1m 256 Main street.

HARDWARE

ALLISON BROS.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
HARDWARE,
GUNS, CUTLERY, ETC.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
E. Carver & Co.'s Improved Cotton Gins,
MacNeale & Urban's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes,
Tennessee Charcoal and Kentucky Iron,
270 Front Street.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our Stock, which we are now daily receiving, before making their purchases elsewhere. Our Stock is large and complete, embracing every variety in a GENERAL HARDWARE BUSINESS, and we feel assured that we can offer the Merchants superior inducements to trade with us. We are determined to suit them in prices. Come and see.
sep6 3m ALLISON BROS.

COTTON GINS
Pratt's Southern Made Cotton Gin
THIS GIN is regarded by planters who have used it, as the best for sample, picking the seed clean and light draught. Planters cultivating bottom lands are requested to examine the Eureka Gin at Farrington & Howell's, 268 Front street. It will pay for itself in ginning fifty bales. A Mr. Gunnison, manufacturer of the Steel Comb Gin before the war but now a planter, gives the following certificate:
"MEMPHIS, January 31, 1868.
"I take pleasure in recommending to planters cultivating Cotton on bottom lands of the Mississippi, Arkansas, White and St. Francis rivers, the Eureka Gin, made by Daniels, Pratt, of Alabama. This Gin separates the hulls, bolls, etc., from the Seed Cotton, makes a good sample, and is superior to any other Gin for bottom lands. I have used one myself on a farm in Washington county, Miss., and it operates well and gives entire satisfaction in every respect.
A. N. GUNNISON."
Orders for Gins, from 40 to 80 saws and Gum Belting, at Factory Prices, addressed to the care of FARRINGTON & HOWELL, 268 Front street, Memphis, promptly filled. Presses and Gearing put up, and Gins repaired by a skillful Ginwright. G. W. TRUEHART,
jy28 3taw2mdw Agent for Daniel Pratt.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.
WE are the Sole Agents for the sale of these unrivalled Gin Stands. For beauty of STAPLE, LIGHTNESS OF DRAFT, AND QUANTITY OF LINT COTTON turned out per day, they are unsurpassed. Reference can be safely made to every planter who has given them a fair trial. Where mule power is used, they make a saving of from one-quarter to one-third the draft OVER ANY OTHER GIN. We are also agents for STRAUB'S BEST MILLS, and WHEELER, CLEMSON & CO.'S CIRCULAR SAWS.
McCOMBS & CO.,
Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,
323½ and 324 Main Street,
jy11 dawim Memphis, Tenn

ST. LOUIS

CARD.
JOSEPH M. O'SHEA,
SUCCESSOR TO J. D. SULLIVAN,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
No. 106 North Fourth street,
ST. LOUIS, MO.
Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., repaired with neatness and dispatch.
Mr. C. D. SULLIVAN has charge of the Watch Department. sep9 3m

C. F. CHAMBERLIN & CO.,
Manufacturing and Jobbing Stationers,
201 North Main Street,
ST. LOUIS, - - - MISSOURI.

BANKS AND BANKING

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF MEMPHIS.
DIRECTORS:
W. A. GWYN,
F. S. DAVIS,
W. W. YOUNG, of Young Bros.;
W. W. THATCHER, of Brown & Jones;
J. W. JEFFERSON, of J. W. Jefferson & Co.;
BEN EISMAN, of Rice, Stix & Co.;
NEWTON FORD, of Newton Ford & Co.;
C. F. SMITH,
C. P. NORRIS.
F. S. DAVIS, President.
C. P. NORRIS, Vice-President.
sep1 tf

FRUITS AND PRODUCE

J. C. HOAGLAN. B. B. KIMBALL.
HOAGLAN & KIMBALL,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the Sale and Purchase of
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
PRODUCE, ETC.
SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO
Dried Fruit and Sweet Potatoes
No. 13 Dearborn Street,
sep15 3m CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

DRUGS, ETC.

C. C. WARD & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO WARD & LeCLERE,
DRUGGISTS & CHEMISTS
Corner Main and Adams Streets,
OPPOSITE WORSHAM HOUSE.
We pay particular attention to Filling Orders for Physicians and Families. sep6 tf

RUSSELL'S
Dispensary, Infirmary and Drug Store,
Nos. 40 and 42 North Court St.,
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
DR. RUSSELL'S DISPENSARY AND INFIRMARY, the largest and oldest institution of the kind in the southwest, established in 1850, pleasantly located at Nos. 40 and 42 North side of Court Square, Memphis, Tenn., is open for the reception of patients desiring treatment and the comforts of a home while receiving the same. Patients also treated at the office or by letter, if desired. DR. RUSSELL is acknowledged by all parties interested as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of Private or Secret Diseases. Quick, thorough and permanent cures guaranteed in every case, male or female. Recent cases of GONORRHŒA and SYPHILIS cured in a few days, without the use of Mercury, change of diet, or hindrance from business. SECONDARY SYPHILIS; the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary loss of Semen stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency or Loss of Sexual Power restored to free vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, when all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Victims of SELF-ABUSE and excessive Venery, suffering from SPERMATORRHŒA, or loss of physical and mental power, speedily and permanently cured.
All consultations strictly confidential.
Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Paralysis, Deafness, etc., treated by the aid of Electro Magnetic Battery.
Office hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., and from 2 to 8 p.m.
Those wishing to purchase Drugs, Family Medicines, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, etc., would do well to call at RUSSELL'S DRUG STORE before purchasing elsewhere, Nos. 42 North Court street, under the Dispensary.
je27
W. F. GRAY. C. W. BARRADALL
GRAY & BARRADALL,
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS,
No. 264 Second Street,
Vincent Block, N. E. corner of Court.
PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded at all hours. A large stock of the best Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Soaps, Perfumery, etc., constantly on hand. Doors open until midnight every night, after which time the night bell will be promptly responded to.
au25 1m

PHYSICIANS.

DR. NORRIS,
OCULIST,
237 Main Street,
Memphis, : : : : Tennessee.
Cures all diseases of the Eye. A cure warranted in every case. Straightens Crossed Eyes with perfect safety. Patients from a distance accommodated with board at moderate rates.
au16 daw tf

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D.,
TREATS DISEASES OF
Women & Children as Specialties.
OFFICE:
Corner Third and Madison Streets,
jy26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Dissolution of Copartnership.
MEMPHIS, September 1, 1868.
THE copartnership of Webb, Mitchell & Co. is this day dissolved by limitation of articles of agreement. All persons indebted to the firm, or having business with the same, will find our junior partner L. T. Webb, with the books, at Price & Treadwell's, No. 15, Union street, Lee Block. Either partner is authorized to the the firm name in settlement.
W. H. WEBB,
J. S. MITCHELL,
L. T. WEBB.
sep2 1m

Dissolution.
THE Firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th August, 1868. Either party is authorized to settle the business of the old firm.
All persons indebted to the firm of W. N. Eakin & Co. are requested to come forward and settle without delay. The books and papers will be found at the Underwriters' Association, corner of Market and Promenade streets.
W. N. EAKIN,
A. CONNELL.
Memphis, September 1, 1868.
The business will be continued at the old stand on Chickasaw street, by A. Connell and M. Connell, jr., under the firm name of A. Connell & Co.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep2 tf

F. J. ATTWOOD. W. F. ANDERSON
Notice of Removal.
ATTWOOD & ANDERSON, Cotton Factors, General Produce and Commission Merchants, have removed their business to No. 850 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets.
Memphis, September 1, 1868. sep16 1m

LOTTERY.

PASCHALL HOUSE DRAWING

OF ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
Drawing October 8, 1868, Most Positively.
FIVE HUNDRED PRIZES
Half Million Worth of Property
CERTIFICATES, $5 00 EACH.
THIS grand distribution of valuable real estate property, under the management of some of the most influential and respected citizens of St. Louis, will take place October 8, 1868, without fail or postponement.
LIST OF PRIZES:
1st. Paschall House Hotel, completely furnished, now bringing a rent of $18,000 per year, and located in the heart of St. Louis. Value, $200,000.
2d. The residence of Capt. Dan Able, in Memphis, Tenn., one of the most elegant in the city. Value, $60,000.